ESTABLISHED 1819.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,315—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th May.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayor	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,109	12th Jul 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

		1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs.	960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs.	1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 8 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 24, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,900	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,355	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN; CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings. 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay FrancoisJoseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

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VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and interest and Dividends collected.

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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 24th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA." 1,961 tons, on or about 27th May, calling at Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 3rd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF PERTH	2,605	J. Wilson	1st June.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

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Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, bu shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

WHISKIES,

TREACHER & COMPANY'S OWN BRANDS.

—GLENLIVET—

A Special Blend of Scotch Whiskey bottled only by this Company.

—HIGHLAND MALT—

A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally Mellow to the Taste.

—SPECIAL LIQUEUR—

Guaranteed as an old and thoroughly ripe Spirit of unequalled value.

—OLD IRISH—

These Whiskies are guaranteed to be thoroughly matured Spirits.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

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Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS." SMOKE "BAHADURS."

REVOLVERS. REVOLVERS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Webley's Mark III. 455-476 Service Revolver	100	112
Webley's Mark III. 455-476 Service Revolver, Nickel-plated	110	123
Webley's New Express Revolver, 360, No. 5	47	52
Smith and Wesson's Hammerless Safety Revolver, 380	70	80
Smith and Wesson's Hammerless Safety Revolver, 320	64	71
Colt's Army or Special Target Revolver	100	112
Colt's Army Revolver	84	94

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette
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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current years.

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GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co, receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Examination and Certificate	10
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OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

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On the American System. The casing is of natural polished American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound. Has 7 octaves ; Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale ; American system of Dampers, and is constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout.

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(LONDON).

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR MAY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	0
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address Engraved, one line any style	4	0
Address, two lines any style	6	0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

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	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions...	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved...	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, printed and plate engraved...	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ...	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ...	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS... { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ... { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH" ARRIVED 25TH MAY, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th May, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 30th instant, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo. These days being Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1898.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held in the Fort Premises, on THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1898, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1898, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1898.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December 1897, at the rate of Rupees 75 Seventy-five per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd June 1898, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 23rd instant.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents, The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 25th May, 1898.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ......Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 3 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
15, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

THE "INDIAN PATENTEES' GUIDE"

☛ (REVISED)

BY HERBERT H. FRENCH,
Superintendent, Patent Office, Government of India, Calcutta.

PRICE Rs. 3-8 V. P. P.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

MR. F. E. PLACE M.R.C.V.S., has joined our STAFF from THIS DATE as one of the Resident Veterinary Surgeon.

R. SCOTT & Co.,
Veterinary Stables, Girgaum.

Bombay, May 21st, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895,

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters, dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

As a first class going concern, all those Mill Premises situate at Mohesh Serampore, together with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery, consisting of 18,392 Spindles and 200 Looms with ample preparing Machinery, Implements and Tools, Offices and Outhouses erected thereon, the property of the above Company. The purchaser of same to take over at a valuation to be made by an expert all the Loose Cotton, Cotton and Yarn on process of manufacturing and all the Baled Cotton, Cotton Waste Yarn Cloth and Stores lying in and upon the said Mill Premises and in the said Company's Calcutta Godowns and also all the furniture at present lying upon the Mill Premises. Fullparticulars of which will be given at the date of Auction.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from Reginald Murray, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Solicitors, of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd March, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for The Official Liquidator,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—By an order of the Court the date fixed for the above Sale has been POSTPONED from the 23rd May, 1898, to 27th JUNE, PROXIMO.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the long delays caused by the frequent inspection of passengers by the Plague authorities, the Southern Mahratta Railway is obliged to again alter the timings of its trains on and from the 1st June 1898.

Trains will leave the principal stations at the following times :—

Read from the top.					Read from the bottom.	
Mixed 3rd Class.	Mail.		Stations.		Mail.	Mixed 3rd Class.
H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.
22 10	20 40	D	Poona	A	5 14	4 0
4 30	2 7	D	Wathar	D	0 23	22 0
5 30	2 47	A	Karegaon	D	23 22	20 20
......	2 55	D		A	23 17	......
	7 17	D	Miraj	D	19 0	
	12 47	D	Belgaum	D	13 43	
					Mixed Mail.	
	18 22	D	Dharwar	D	7 47	
	Mixed Mail					
	19 32	D	Hubli	D	6 36	
	1 28	D	Harihar	D	24 0	
	18 13	A	Bangalore	D	7 25	

Read from the top.					Read from the bottom.	
Mixed.	Mixed. Mail.		Stations.		Mixed Mail.	Mixed.
H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.
	18 35	D	Guntakal	A	6 20	
	21 19	D	Anantapur	D	3 26	
	22 39	D	Dharmavaram	D	2 11	
	2 9	D	Hindupur	D	23 11	
......	7 0	A	Bangalore	D	19 20	......
21 45	7 50	D		A	18 48	6 30
5 55	15 51	A	Mysore	D	10 32	22 0
6 25	18 10	D		A	10 12	21 33
7 27	19 12	A	Nanjangud	D	8 40	20 0

Read from the top.					Read from the bottom.	
Local Mixed.	Mixed Mail.		Stations.		Mixed Mail.	Local Mixed.
H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.
	19 25	D	Hubli	A	5 51	
	22 6	D	Gadag	D	3 30	
	1 50	D	Haspet	D	23 17	
......	4 49	A	Bellary	D	20 11	......
15 44	5 4	D		A	19 51	9 13
17 50	6 25	A	Gunlakal	D	18 30	7 6

Read from the top.				Read from the bottom.
Mixed Mail.		Stations.		Mixed Mail.
H. M.				H. M.
22 30	D	Gadag	A	21 30
4 8	D	Bagalkot	D	17 27
7 43	D	Talgi	D	15 15
11 15	D	Bijapur	D	13 7
15 15	A	Hotgi	D	8 40

Read from the top.				Read from the bottom.
Mail.		Stations.		Mail.
H. M.				H. M.
14 51	D	Londa	A	11 20
15 29	A	Castle Rock	D	10 32

Read from the top.				Read from the bottom.
Mixed Mail.		Stations.		Mixed Mail.
H. M.				H. M.
7 25	D	Miraj	A	18 19
9 34	A	Kolhapur	D	16 15

The train service on the Guntakal-Bezwada section will remain as at present.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 21st May, 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) a Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus [illegible],
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT SHIKARPUR.

A LARGE SINGLE POLE Cawnpore Elgin Mills Tent bought four years ago but very little used, and is as good as new although it looks a little dirty.

It has two rooms with a door between them, each measuring 11 1-2 by 18 feet.

2 Verandahs 4 feet 6 inch each.

2 do 2 do 6 do do

Carpets, Ropes, Clucks and Curtains with Gunny bags complete, bath room attached.

Price Moderate. For further particulars Apply to TYABJEE and Co. Karachi or Bombay, or Mr. Sawmulsing, Nazir, District Court, Shikarpur, (Sind).

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
'ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 12 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

". EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
" 21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, PENSION VILLA FRANK, ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Shaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,600,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent

Hornby Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund........................	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors............	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD,
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS,
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Guarantee given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawalpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	" 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
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Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11'5c
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	35	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	15
roach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	5,500	400	'25+80	1,100
French	200	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	357½
Munmar M	[illegible]	250		15	205
New Berar	[illegible]	500	.00	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	4,[illegible]00	125	126	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000	10	dvd Rs6	1,090

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,625
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	12
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	490
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	515
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	547½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	5[illegible]
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	[illegible]85
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,03[illegible]
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	77[illegible]
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	835
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	[illegible]
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	207 1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,45[illegible]
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,420
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	1,0
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2	400
Oriental	5,72[illegible]	625	d25	dvd Rs3[illegible]	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	845
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2010
Sooderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.1[illegible]	58[illegible]
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	50
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410x
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	600nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1½	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	300	6,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,635
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 pr. ct.	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	157
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477 10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,102
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		15
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvdR[illegible]	26 1-2

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	"	24-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-4
Do. do. new	"	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-3
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Bar Silver [illegible]	"	70-6
[illegible]	"	70-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water 2-10m., 2-53a. Low water, 7-59m., 9-14a.

Bombay Grain Trading Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

Marcks and Co., Limited, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this evening.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a practise game this evening, commencing at 5-30, punctually.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Mozambique, per s. s. Kerbela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Saturday.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 6, viz., 1s. 3 3-4d. per rupee.

MR. HARRY DENT'S COMPANY.—Mr. Harry Dent's Variety and Comedy Co. will perform at the Tivoli Theatre on Monday next. The company includes the following star artists:—Mr. Sydney Harding, the renowned ventriloquist and musical sketch artist; Professor Michele, the marvellous legedermanist and conjuror; Miss Dorothy Cameron, India's popular favourite, serio comic song and dance artist, in her latest London success, and several others. Then comes the grand Lumiere cinemolograph. The whole of the theatre and the machine will be lit throughout with electricity. Mr. Dent has over 200 of the very best scenes to exhibit. This is the best and latest cinematographe.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE MOMBADAVIE TANK.—A police ramosee, doing duty at the Mombadavie Tank, noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water in the tank, on Tuesday afternoon, and immediately brought it to the notice of the sectional police. A policeman went to the tank and had the body removed. The body appeared to be that of a Hindu, aged about twenty years, and was dressed in a bundee and dhotur. There were no marks of violence on the body except that both the eyes were eaten away by fish. The body was viewed by a large number of Hindus, but no one could identify it. A number of Hindus go to the tank to bathe at all hours of the day. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on view of the body of the deceased, at the tank, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Mahadeo Nama, a bamboo coolie, aged twenty years, residing at Kalyan Street, Dongree. On the 9th instant, deceased was accompanying a labour cart, laden with a long log of timber weighing about one ton, which was to be unloaded from the cart at Chickalwady, Tardeo. As the cart was passing over the level-crossing at Clark Road, near the Byculla station, the axle of the cart broke and the body of the cart fell on the line, blocking the permanent way for a time. The deceased who was walking at the rear of the cart, holding the log, was knocked down by the log striking his thigh, which was fractured. Mahadeo was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment. Subsequently gangrene set in, and the injured leg was amputated on Monday. Deceased did not survive the operation, and he died on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A LABOUR CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Dongree, touching the death of Juggoo Narayen, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, who was on Tuesday afternoon run over and killed by a labour cart in Dongree Street. Two days previous to the accident, deceased had been brought on board a prow, belonging to his father, and lying at the Gunpowder Bunder, to take him to his native country. About 2 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, two of the kalassis belonging to the prow went to the bazaar to make some purchases, and deceased accompanied them. After making some purchases, they were returning to the bunder through Dongree Street, where there was a crowd of bullock carts pulled up on one side of the road. One of the kalassis, named Luximon, tried to lead the deceased by hand, but the latter pulled his hand out of the former. As Luximon was passing between the carts his bundee was caught on the horns of a bullock. He turned round to warn the deceased and saw him kicked by the same bullock. Deceased fell down, and the wheel of a labour cart, which was then coming from the opposite direction, passed over his head. The boy sustained a wound on the right temple. He was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and was unconscious and died almost immediately. No blame could be attached to the driver for the accident as he fell in front of the wheel. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE DISTURBED CONDITION OF CALCUTTA.

WRITING on disturbances which took place at Bhowanipur on Saturday, and the general state of unrest in Calcutta the *Englishman* says: It cannot be denied that a state of affairs now prevails which calls for immediate and drastic remedies. Complaints reach us from every side of the insolent and defiant attitude of the lower classes towards Europeans and respectable natives. No good can possibly accrue by publishing the many stories that are current of the insults offered to European passers-by by groups of ruffians in the street, but it must be stated there is very general apprehension among the law-abiding of every class and nationality. As at present constituted the Calcutta police are not in sufficient numbers to hold down the whole town. It is not one quarter that is disaffected but all four. We believe that in the Bhowanipur case the Commissioner of Police with his armed constables was not able to reach the scene of the riot till at least an hour after Dr. Laing had been first attacked. The numbers of the armed police should be immediately increased, and the disorderly sections of the town obliged to bear the cost. The whole community is interested in keeping down the "budmash" element which under direct pressure without and within, soon disappears. The new Police Act allows of certain classes, and even individuals, being exempted from a special tax, so those who have given the authorities active assistance have nothing to fear from it. An Indian gentleman of the very highest position has further suggested that in future rioters arrested on the spot by the police should not be tried by the slow and tedious forms of law, but immediately and publicly flogged. The Calcutta "budmash" does not dread prison, but he is mortally afraid of actual physical hurt. Apart from the excellent moral effect of a whipping on the cruel cowardly ruffian its publicity would impress the by-standers and sympathisers far more than any trial in the police-court can. At the present moment the police have no power to inflict such flogging; that, however, can be easily remedied.

The durwans and Jamadars in a body caused a circular to be issued on Saturday calling a special meeting for Sunday on the maidan near the Ochterlony Monument with the object of going on the strike and insisting upon their not being sent to a plague hospital or segregation camp. A copy of this vernacular document fell into the hands of the Commissioner of Police, who promptly issued orders to the superintendents forbidding the meeting. A police force of mounted and foot men armed with "lathis," under Superintendent Johnson, with several European inspectors, were on the maidan as early as 3 p.m., by which time a very large gathering had assembled. The crowd must have numbered close on 2,000 and hundreds others stood in groups all along Chowringhee and the Esplanade to watch the proceedings. Superintendent Johnson, finding that the mob was increasing, went up to the men and told them that he must ask them to leave the spot as the gathering was against the law. The men remarked they regretted they did not obtain the sanction of the Commissioner before convening the meeting, and than began to disperse. They showed no defiant attitude whatever and obeyed the orders of the Police without a murmur.

STRIKE OF SWEEPERS.

Early on Sunday morning the Municipal sweepers who were ready to strike presented themselves for employment. In the wards of the Northern Division and in some of the Southern wards rapid progress was made towards clearing up the streets and drains and removing all night-soil. Matters had quite resumed the normal aspect in the bazar, though business was very quiet.

The Commissioner of Police issued an order yesterday to the Superintendents of the various thanas to arrest any one found carrying a stick longer than 3 feet and thicker than a middle finger. This order applies only to "budmashes" who are seen prowling about the street.

THE MOHURRUM.

Fears are entertained in some quarters that the "Mohurrum" will bring trouble with it, and there will be a fresh ebullition of unrest on the part of Mahomedans. The Commissioner of Police does not expect any disturbances, having issued very few passes this year to processionists. The Commissioner has nevertheless taken the necessary precautions to suppress any disorder and the military at Fort William have been warned to be ready at any moment to assist the police. One hundred rank and file of the Gloucestershire Regiment have been ordered to be prepared to fall in if their services are requistioned, and a squadron of the 7th Bengal Cavalry will also be in readiness for any emergency.

Several hundreds of people left Calcutta from Bhownapur on Sunday after the disturbance of Saturday. They were under the impression that the "inoculator sahib who shot two men" would again come amongst them and act as he did at Babu Jogesh Chunder Roy's house. They left Bhownapur in such large numbers that special cars had to be run by the tramway company at all hours of the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	19
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	25
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbharwada	2	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	19
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	6	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	2	8
	Sewree	1	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	3	0	5
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	27	0	
HOSPITALS.				
	Sooni		1	22
	Arthur Road		5	
	Modykhana		2	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	41	16	109
Total plague deaths to date		30,026	25,953	
Total same date last year		6	8	88

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 2
Death ... 0

DAMAUN.

On Monday there were 13 deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, four Mahomedans, three Durjis, two Machis, two patients at Marwad hospital, one Banis, and one Koombhar, while on the same date last year there were twelve deaths. There was one death at Varkoond, that of the daughter of Russool, who was the first victim there. Dr. John Moniz, who is in charge of the village, finding that the girl had died within a short time from the attack of plague of the worst type (pneumonic), ordered Jamadar Jose Calemao to get the tiles of the house she lived in removed and to thoroughly disinfect the place, and warned the occupants not to carry their obstinacy too far by opposing the sanitary measures which were necessary to be adopted and which were intended for the benefit of themselves, their neighbours, and the whole village. His Excellency the Governor of Damaun has ordered Dr. Antone Fernandes in addition to his other plague duties to carry on prophylactic inoculations with Professor Haffkine's serum, both at Lower and Upper Damaun.

QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS AT MADRAS.

The owners of boats plying in the Harbour have been warned, in connection with the quarantine arrangements of the Port, that they are not to receive cargo from any of the vessels in Harbour, and that they are not to allow their boats to remain alongside of vessels, after 5 p.m. daily.

The following rules have been laid down for the guidance of the Police:—(1) On a vessel arriving from a plague-infected port, no one is to be allowed to leave the vessel without the permission of the Port Health Officer. (2) No one will be allowed to board her except intending passengers. (3) Passengers must produce their tickets. Registered coolies will wear a tin plate or other distinguishing badge on their right arm. (4) The crew of the vessel will not be allowed to go down into the boats alongside of her, and crews of boats will not be allowed on board. (5) A Police Guard will be on duty 6 hours at a time, and will consist of one Sub-Inspector, one Head and six Constables. (6) The hours of duty are from 6 p.m. to 12 midnight, and again from 6 a.m. to 12 noon; the other relief will be from 12 midnight to 6 a.m. and from 12 noon to 6 p.m. The whole guard will be relieved daily at 6 p.m. (7) The guard that is relieved will accompany the registered coolies in boats to the shore and see that every man has a bath and is disinfected before he leaves for his house. Each man of the Police Guard will also have a bath and be disinfected.

THE HINDU PLAGUE HOSPITAL AT POONA.

The report in the administration of this hospital states that when plague broke out in September 1897 and gradually increased in virulence, a public Meeting of the citizens of Poona was held in the Joshi Hall on the 24th of the same month in order to consider what measures should be adopted to afford relief to persons suffering from plague. It was resolved to collect subscriptions and to erect a hospital on the old site. With a view to secure efficiency, despatch and promptitude a working Committee with Mr. Kashinath Parashram Gadgil, Barrister-at-law as Chairman was formed. The Hospital was opened for the admission of Plague patients on the 1st October 1897 and two female patients were admitted on the 7th idem and was formally closed on 15th of March 1898, so it existed for a period of five months and fifteen days. Two patients one female and one male, who had been lingering in the Hospital for over a month and whose recovery in the immediate future seemed unlikely were transferred to the General Plague Hospital on the same day. In this hospital all castes from a Brahmin to a Kumbhar and a Koli comprized in the word "Hindu" were admitted and treated. No Hindu who could afford to pay the regulated fee was refused admission. Of the total number of 529 patients who were treated here 345 were Brahmins, 88 Marathas, 25 Shimpis, 10 Sonars, 9 Marwaris, 7 Pardesis, 7 Wanis, 4 Guzeratis, 4 Parits, three of each of the following castes:—Malli, Gossawi, and Gowlli. Two of each of the under mentioned castes.—Ghisadi, and Tambat, Sali, and Nahavi, Gurao, and Jangam, and castes lower than those of Nahavi and Jangam were also represented.

The hospital was started with 40 servants of all grades. A demand for more shortly arose and more hands had to be engaged. Dr. Vishnu Waman Bhagwat, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University was the Medical Officer in charge. He attended the Hospital twice once in the morning and once in the evening and charged us only the carriage hire at the rate of Rs. 50 per month and nothing for his services. For this disinterestedness on his part our Committee's thanks are due to him. Hospital Assistant Anant Ramkrishna Vaidya did his duty in so satisfactory a manner that it elicited approbation from the Supervisional Officer. The camp Superintendent Narayan Krishna Fatak did his work well, but his energies were subsequently found unequal to the growing responsibilities entailed upon him, the necessity of an Assistant became obvious and one was accordingly entertained. As the plague and consequently the number of patients gradually declined the establishment was also by degrees reduced. The total income was Rs. 11,098-1-5; of these Rs. 7,605 were received from patients on account of their entrance fees: Rupees 1,724-4-0, as grants from different donors. I myself have up to date contributed Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 68-13-5 were derived from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,932-10-9. Of these the food expenses alone have come up to Rs. 3,356-12-10 the committee had to feed not only the patients but their attendants also and the whole establishment. This hospital afforded an asylum and succour to 529 persons affected with plague exclusive of 4 observation cases. Of these 376 died in the hospital and 145 were discharged cured and 4 were transferred to the General Plague Hospital. The percentage of cured is 28·3 and that of dead is 71·7 the ratio being two to five. Ten persons succumbed to the disease within three hours of their admission, 12 within six hours, 48 within 12 hours and 49 within 24 hours. The lives of some of these might have been saved by proper treatment in the hospital, had they not clung to their own homes until they were removed to the hospital by search parties or had to shift themselves for fear of being forcibly taken there. Of all the peths of the City, Sadasivpeth supplied the largest number of patients namely, 127, Sukurwar ranks second, having contributed 74 and Shanwar comes third in as much 68 patients were received from that part of the City. Of the six months, from September to March during which the Epidemic raged in the City October, November and December were the worst months, admissions being 190-192 and 124 respectively. It will be thus seen that the highest record was in the month of November. Of the total number of plague patients received and treated in this hospital, 248 were males, 202 were females and 79 were children.

Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones, Special Plague officer and a member of the Plague Committee was in Supervisional Charge of the Hindu Plague Hospital. He paid in all 51 recorded visits so on an average he visited the hospitals every third day. From time to time various defects were pointed out and improvements suggested. Whatever measure of success has attended the efforts of the Committee is mainly due to the advice, co-operation and hearty sympathy of Surgeon Captain Lloyd Jones who is incontestibly a great expert in plague hospital management.

PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION.

The inoculation performed between 17th and 23rd May at the different Inoculation Stations in Bombay were as under:—

At the Khoshroo Lodge	19	Inoculations in	19 persons
" Municipal Office	6	"	6 "
" No I Pedder Road	3	"	3 "
Total	28		28
Inoculations up to 17th May	25,293		17,413
Grand total	25,321		17,441

Among the number quoted above there were:

	Inoculations Last week.	Inoculations this year.
Brahmins	0	597
Jains	0	73
High caste	19	1.594
Low caste	1	1,745
Mussalmans	5	5,788
Parsees	3	5,837
Jews	0	124
European	0	86
Eurasian	0	27
Indians	0	816
Other nations	0	181
Unclassified Hindus	0	573
	28	17,441

QUARANTINE AT WADHWAN CAMP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are very much obliged to our spirited friend, Mr. Khimjee Hirji Kayani, for having condemned the system of enforcing quarantine regulations on persons going from Bombay to Cutch via Wadhwan, Morvi, and Vavania. The points raised by Mr. Kayani are worth consideration, and it is hoped the Bombay Government will be pleased to oblige all the Cutchi communities residing in Bombay by arranging that persons going to Cutch from Bombay via Wadhwan should not be detained, and subjected to the quarantine restrictions at the Wadhwan Camp. They may be kept under surveillance at the place of their destination. Is it not, therefore, quite absurd, unnecessary, and improper, as Mr. Kayani says, to quarantine persons going to Cutch via Wadhwan?

There is now no plague in Bombay, and I can not understand why people going from Bombay should be subjected to the quarantine regulations, at all. It is said (and it appeared also in the papers) that the Government intend abolishing all the quarantine camps in the moffusul before the middle of next month. The people are quite tired of the quarantine mania, and we trust Government will be pleased to abolish all the camps, as rumoured.—Yours, &c.,

CUTCHI VOICE.

MANECKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., presiding. The following directors' report was read by the secretary to the shareholders present at the meeting:—

Your directors have the pleasure of laying before you the audited balance-sheets and the profit and loss accounts of the company, and separate profit and loss accounts of your three mills for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1897. You will be good enough to notice from them that the profits of your company have been as follows:—For the six months from 1st January to 30th June 1897—of the Maneckjee Petit Mill, Rs. 783-1-32; Dinshaw Petit Mill, 24,617-0-4; Bomanjee Petit Mill, 12,279-3-87;—total Rs. 37,680-1-23 Add to this the balance of profits for the six months ended 31st December 1896, Rs. 4,67,799-0-17;—total Rs. 5,05,479-1-40. Deduct dividend paid for the six months ended 31st December 1896 at the rate of Rs. 70 per share, Rs. 2,83,500-0-0;—total Rs. 2,21,979-1-40. Add amount transferred from the reserve fund account for equalising dividends, Rs. 65,000-0-0;— total Rs. 2,86,979-1-40. From this sum your directors paid a dividend for the six months ended 30th June 1897 at the rate of Rs. 70 per share Rs. 2,83,500-0-0; balance Rs. 3,479-1-40; profits of the six months from 1st July to 31st December 1897—of the Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 120,484-0-4; of the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Rs. 1,10,051-0-99; Bomanjee Petit Mill, Rs. 1,04,768-1-98;—total Rs. 3,35,311-3-1. Add balance of the previous half-year's account as above, Rs. 3,479-1-40;—total Rs. 3,38,791-0-41. From the sum your directors have now the pleasure of recommending you to sanction the declaration of dividend for the last six months ended 31st December 1897, at the rate of Rs. 75 per share, which will absorb on the 4,050 shares of your company the sum of Rs. 3,03,750 and will leave a balance of Rs. 35,041-0-41 to be carried to the current half-year's account. Your directors regret to say that as you were informed in their last report for the year ended 31st December 1896 the results for the first half-year ended 30th June 1897 have been very poor owing to reasons mentioned therein, viz, the panic caused amongst the mill-hands by the plague and the mills consequently having worked with less number of spindles and to the daily wages that were paid at almost double the daily average of the usual wages. Subsequently the daily wages paying system was discontinued, and as decided by the majority of the mill-owners bonus was begun to be paid weekly from the beginning of May till the end of September in addition to their monthly wages. The bonus system continued till the end of September last. Your directors beg to inform you that as your mill-hands were obliged to vacate the residences they had occupied owing to their having been condemned by the plague authorities as unfit for human habitation, and as no other suitable quarters could be secured for them, your directors, with the view of giving them some residential quarters close to the mills have built on the company's ground near your mills, chawls for them on the latest sanitary principal as approv[illegible]s by the Municipality. The mill-hands will thus h[illegible]e greater facilities to attend to their work more regu[illegible]ave than if they were located at other places far [illegible]arly the mills, and besides that, having their families [illegible] from they would have some inducement not to lea[illegible] there mills. The rooms, it may be mentioned, have b[illegible]ve the to them at reasonable rents. Your director[illegible]een let trust that this step taken by them in the int[illegible]s fully your company will meet with your approv[illegible]erest of directors regret to inform you that Mr. Dh[illegible]l. Your Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, one of your directo[illegible]unjeebhoy connected with the company for about [illegible]rs who was died in July last. By his death the co[illegible]four years, suffered a great loss. Your directors hav[illegible]mpany has confirmation by you appointed Mr. Da[illegible]e subject to wanjee Jeejeebhoy to fill up the vacancy [illegible]dabhoy Merboard. Your directors beg to lay [illegible] caused in the several statements of the three mill[illegible]before you the yarn, cloth, insurance, &c. Your [illegible]s, for cotton. will please note, have been insured [illegible]roperties, you M. P. M.—Mill buildings, machine[illegible]as follows:— blow room, engines and conte[illegible]ry including the D. P. M.—Rs. 22,84,522; B. P. [illegible]ts, Rs. 44,14,471; M.P.M.—Cotton, yarn, cloth, store[illegible]M.—Rs. 19,80,575; D. P. M.—Rs. 9,06,500; B. P. M[illegible]s, &c., Rs. 17,19,925; your directors, Sir Dinshaw Manec[illegible]—6,57,500. Two of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, [illegible]kjee Petit, Bart., and but they are eligible for re-election[illegible] retire by rotation, to appoint two auditors for the [illegible]. You are requested fix their remuneration. [illegible]urrent year and to

The secretary then read before t[illegible]ral statements of the three mills reg[illegible]he meeting the seve- cloth, insurance, &c. [illegible]arding cotton, yarn

On the motion of the chairman, [illegible] and the audited balance sheets [illegible]he directors' report accounts for the half-years endin[illegible] and profit and loss 30th June and 31st December 18[illegible]g respectively on the passed unanimously. A divi[illegible]97 were adopted and of Rs. 75 per share for t[illegible]lend at the rate 31st December last was de[illegible]ne half-year ended directors, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji [illegible]lared. Two of the Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, who[illegible] Petit, Bart., and Mr. were re-elected directors of [illegible] retired by rotation, current year. The appointm[illegible]he company for the Merwanji Jeejeebhoy as a [illegible]ent of Mr. Dadabhoy vacancy caused in the board[illegible]director to fill up the Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Jee[illegible] by the death of Mr. Messrs. Palanji Framji Meh[illegible]jeebhoy was confirmed. Wadia were re-appointed [illegible]ta and Bapubji Pestonji tion of Rs 600 each. [illegible]auditors on a remunera- thanks was tendered to [illegible] A cordial vote of Petit, Bart., chairman of the [illegible]Sir Dinshaw Maneckji directors, the agents and ot[illegible]r board of directors, to the pany for the able manageme[illegible]her officials of the com- during the year under report[illegible]t of the company's affairs chairman was proposed and [illegible]. A vote of thanks to the This concluded the business [illegible] carried with acclamation. [illegible]before the meeting.

THE ALBION MILK [illegible] AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollie[illegible] plexion Soap is most agree[illegible]nt.—This essentially com- especially where the skin[illegible]able and beneficial in use come roughened by expo[illegible] is sensitive, or has be- never irritates, and [illegible]hen[illegible]sure on land or sea. It pleasantly purifying te ad[illegible]e with its soothing and in hot climates. A luxu[illegible]ency is particularly valuable Bath. Indispensable for C[illegible]ury for the Toilet and the icately perfumed. Sold b[illegible]hildren, Creamy lathers, de- Rowland's Macassar [illegible] all Chemists and Stores. or turning grey, cleanse[illegible]ll prevents hair falling off and makes it beautif[illegible]s it from scurf and dandruff. It is the best Brilliant[illegible]ly Soft, pliable, and glossy. gredients, can be had [illegible]ine, contains no mineral in- and is most exqui[illegible]n a golden colour for fair hair, mist and Drug S[illegible]sitely perfumed. Sold by Che- and buy none but [illegible]ores. Avoid spurious imitations. [illegible] Rowlands.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

HEAVY RAIN OFF COCHIN.

THE s s Florida, Captain D Young, which arrived here, on Tuesday, from Colombo, reports having experienced fine weather most of the voyage except off Cochin, where heavy rain, thunder, and lightning were met with. The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, Captain C Owen, which reached this port yesterday from Zanzibar, encountered monsoon weather up to 10° N., south-south-west winds, and heavy squalls with rain, from thence to Bombay light variable winds, and fine weather. The captain also reports that he passed the Norwegian barque Thora, on the Leben Reef, eight miles north of Mombassa. The foremost of the vessel has gone.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, Captain E C Russell, which arrived in harbour, on Tuesday, from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, met with moderate to fresh west-south-west winds, sea and swell to Porebunder, and from thence north-west and westerly winds to Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·611	Calm	2	104·6	75·1	40	..	5·60	+0·98
Sirsa	29·611	ESE	3	107·8	81·4	23	...	3·05	+0·16
Delhi	29·632	W	4	106·2	83·5	21	...	3·54	—0·09
Agra	29·643	Calm	4	109·0	82·4	52	...	3·13	+1·20
Cawnpore	29·648	WSW	2	111·1	79·1	35	0·01	1·58	...
Allahabad	29·649	WSW	6	112·6	82·3	46	...	2·39	+0·06
Jhansi	29·630	SW	4	111·2	86·7	33	..	2·37	+0·44
Jacobabad	29·555	SSE	5	116·1	82·5	43	..	0·66	—0·68
Karachi	29·688	WSW	13	92·4	80·5	78	...	0·43	—1·41
Jeypore	29·654	W	4	111·3	80·9	24	..	1·87	+0·1
Ajmere	29·680	W	9	108·4	87·5	34	..	0·59	—1·
Deesa	29·713	WNW	9	111·5	78·0	50	..	1·03	—·36
Ahmedabad	29·737	WNW	3	110·3	81·1	55	..	0·78	+0·31
Bhuj	29·712	W	16	107·3	78·9	6.	..	0·13	...
Rajkot	29·746	W	11	107·9	74·7	55	..	0·[illegible]	—0·52
Ghadechi	29·749	SW	12	109·7	79·8	49	..	[illegible]48	—0·27
Veraval	29·757	W	8	86·1	78·8	86	..	0·73	...
Neemuch	29·684	NW	5	110·1	81·6	50	..	0·14	...
Indore	29·713	SW	4	110·0	78·1	[illegible]	..	0·72	—0·76
Saugor	29·672	WSW	4	107·6	[illegible]	63	0·02	0·58	—0·76
Jubbulpore	29·675	SSE	7	108·[illegible]	[illegible]·8	56	..	1·46	—1·53
Hoshangabad	29·702	WSW	[illegible]	[illegible]	81·1	34	0·05	3·64	+0·38
Khandwa	29·712	W	..	112·0	85·7	29	...	0·50	—1·97
Raipur	29·714	S[illegible]	12	112·2	87·6	33	..	0·09	—1·82
Nagpur	29·747	C[illegible]	10	107·5	76·6	44	...	1·72	—1·62
Amraoti	29·729	[illegible]lm	12	108·2	80·5	46	0·05	4·35	+0·76
Akola	29·730	WSW	9	112·5	81·8	44	0·05	0·82	—2·02
Surat	29·758	NW	9	114·0	8[illegible]·2	40	...	0·48	—2·59
Malegaon	29·721	S	10	95·7	81·1	74	..	1·68	+1·28
Bombay	29·888	NNE	12	106·3	78·1	57	...	0·10	—1·64
Poona	29·7[illegible]	WNW	8	91·0	80·4	74	...	0·33	—0·78
Ahmednagar	29·75	SW	12	104·5	73·8	44	...	1·35	—1·62
Aurangabad	29·7[illegible]	SSW	1	104·8	72·5	52	0·06	0·11	...
Sholapur	29·78	WNW	4	107·6	75·2	34	...	0·17	...
Ratnagiri	... 2	SE	15	105·2	76·0	45	...	0·68	—2·73
Belgaum	29·8	..							...
Goa	29·[illegible]01	Calm	13	93·2	68·8	90	..	8·66	+2·66
Karwar	[illegible]12	N	12	88·0	82·4	79	..	12·09	...
Mangalore	29[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	2[illegible]793	Calm	3	90·8	81·4	87	0·01	3·12	—5·98
Cochin	2[illegible]784	S	7	89·2	79·0	85	0·01	10·62	—1·99
Bangalore	2[illegible]804	SE	M	90·5	76·6	83	0·48	11·44	—14·87
Secunderabad	[illegible]832 29	S	4	89·8	71·5	84	....	2·93	—6·12 —2·15
Masulipatam	29·768	N	3	101·7	82·8	59	...	2·21	
Bellary	29·808	SE	11	95·6	82·0	82	...	2·17	—7·74
Cuddapah	29·769	W	26	104·2	78·2	42	..	3·38	—1·18
Madras	29·757	W	L	106·2	83·4	48	..	8·29	+0·72
Coimbatore	29·791	S	7	94·0	79·5	67	...	9·67	—12·86
Trichinopoly	[illegible]787	S	—	98·4	76·1	77	..	5·38	—4·52
Negapatam	29·779	ESE	3	103·1	81·3	63	..	9·12	—4·62
Colombo	29·773	SW	11	95·0	77·9	72	..	11·54	—21·52
Aden	29·818	SW	8	85·0	77·5	85	0·34	57·86	+5·26
	[illegible]769	E	3	91·3	82·8	73	...	0·40	—2·90

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There [illegible] Karachi [illegible]has been a brisk fall of pressure at and Ako[illegible] and Jacobabad, a brisk rise at Nagpur Reading[illegible]la, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. in the [illegible]s are lowest in the north and highest Winds [illegible]outh. Gradients are moderate to slight. force [illegible] are very variable in direction and the veloci[illegible]has been fresh to light. This morning the wind and [illegible]y was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Karachi above [illegible] at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is Low[illegible] the mean of the season in most places except in at S[illegible]r Sind, at stations on the Coromandel Coast and tur[illegible]urat, where it is below. The minimum temperan[illegible] is 5° in excess of the normal at Hoshangabad w[illegible]d Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade [illegible]as 114° at Akola, and the lowest 69° at Belgaum. [illegible]umidity has increased considerably at Belgaum and [illegible]ecunderabad, and the skies are more or less cloudy [illegible]n Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Raipur, Veraval and Delhi. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin and Colombo and a few drops at Cawnpore, Indore, Jubbulpore, Amraoti, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Mangalore and Calicut. At Colombo south-westerly winds have fallen light and the sea is reported to be slight, which show that the monsoon current which appeared to be approaching Ceylon yesterday has lost force. The observations recorded at Aden and Colombo do not indicate to any important change in the weather in the Arabian Sea. Conditions are favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast, Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Wednesday.—The pressure has continued to give way over North-West India, and the lowest pressures are now reported from that area as is usual at this season. The most important abnormal feature in the pressure distribution is now the large excess over the Bay area. The winds are generally hight or moderate, and blow from about normal directions. Southerly breezes have appeared over one or two west coast ports, and south-east and west-east winds are reported from several submontane districts in Northern India. The mean temperature is low over a part of the Punjab, the Madras coast districts, Deltaic Burma, and the Assam Valley. The excess is large in Rajputana and West Bengal. The deficiency is large at Sibhagar and Rangoon. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and sixteen in Jacobabad. Rain has fallen in Lower Burma, East Bengal, Assam, North Bengal, and at a few central and southern stations. Jessore reports two and a-half inches, and Rangoon and Barisal over one inch, but elsewhere the amounts are small.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th May, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·788
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day ... degrees	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	82·5
General Directions of wind*	WNW, SSW, SW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	203

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THE Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours has sustained a loss in the death of Mr. Charles Green, one of its very popular members. In a way it is a loss that is not likely to be replaced. Mr. Green was a painter of anecdote. His subjects were early Victorian in date, and by preference taken from the pages of Charles Dickens. They showed the very spirit of the period he illustrated. We have got rather out of the way of letting our thoughts run in those grooves, and an attempt to return to them tends to mannerism or to echo. The inspiration is not true, and the insincerity is felt. But in Charles Green's drawings there never was insincerity. He could give that room in Newman-street where Mr. Turveydrop would graciously show himself, and his son Kit work assiduously over the dullest pupils of his art. And he could paint poor Kit sympathitically, and those graceless pupils in every stage of calisthenic awkwardness, and yet the artist, unlike his author, never lapsed into exaggeration. He was a delicate craftsman, with a refined colour sense. The peculiar kind of drawing he loved turn out we shall not see again.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Skidley, 2,421 tons Captain J H Pearson, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co' s s Onipinta 3,420 tons, Captain S Warington, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenra, 1,435 tons, Captain N F Ferris, will sail to-day for Rangoon, etc, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1039 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Syed Hoosen and 20 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1[illegible] tons, Captain C Owen, arrived in harbour yesterday fro[illegible] Zanzibar 15th May, with a general cargo and 3 deck pa[illegible]sengers

THE s s Endeavour, 1,762 tons, Captain Geo Buck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum 30th April, with a cargo of 1,03,000 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Mr A Montochoff

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 2,590 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 28th April, via Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Doo Balduino, Captain O Canepa, sailing to-day for Genoa:—Docter J Gerson da Cunha, Miss da Cunha, Mr and Mrs G Olcese, Mr C A Olcese, Lt Atkinson, Mr C C R Noguiera, Rev Zwemer, Mr K A Lorenzo, Mr Silvestro R Lobo, Mrs S Anhalt, Mrs B Schual and 1 infant, and 14 deck.

THE B I S N Co s s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, brought a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr Walsh, Lieut DeBerry, Mr Thurborn, Mr Hanson, Mr and Mrs Dadabhoy, son and daughter, Mr Maneckial, Captain Errington and 467 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Macleod					F M & Co
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	28-5	F M & Co
C	Kirkbe	2275	Sutherland	Karachi	25-5	K N & Co
E	Wardha	2563	Anderson	Zanzibar	3-6	M M & Co
F	Brookside	1702	Dubner	Marseilles	25-5	K N & Co
G	Dorothy	1546	Johnson	Naples		K N & Co
H & J	Skidby	2421	Pearson	Marseilles	26-5	Bombay Co
K	Kagoshima Maru	1653	Ekstrand	Japan		N Y Kaisha
L	Wissmann	286	Samlin	Zanzibar		F Heyer
M	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Jacoub
N	Kerbelia	1458	Boon	Zanzibar	27-5	M M & Co
O	Ethelbrytha	1985	Millis	Liverpool		J M & Co
P	Hannah M Bell	1932	Stenthorp	Marseilles	28-5	J M & Co
Q	Aldgate	2208	Cheeshire	Dunkirk	28-5	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Satrunjee	547	Badroo			S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
12	Iran	4006	Hughes	Dunkirk		K N & Co
3	D Baldino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	26-5	F Baldovino
4	Oceanic	1863	Marshall	Hull	31-5	R Bros
5	Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China	26-5	P & O Co
6	Wolviston	1628	Snowdon	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Rasswut	Trieste		A L S N Co
8	Montauk	1914	Townaly			J M & Co
9	Asamore	1989	Sulleman			K N & Co
10	Kt Bachelor	4092	Froggatt	Dunkirk		K N & Co
12	K[illegible] Hall	2332	Jones	Liverpool	30-5	K N & Co
13	[illegible]aledo[illegible]ia	[illegible]529	Gordon	London	4-6	P & O Co
15	Verona	1950	Barchem	Shanghai	25-5	P & O Co
[illegible]	Golden Cr[illegible]ss	1944	Thomas	Havre		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Dumra	[illegible]762	Russell	Karachi	26 5	M M & Co

ME[illegible]EWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Florida	2050 tons gross				J M & Go

* Pro[illegible]ble date of departure.

Time Ball drops at P[illegible]nce's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the C[illegible]ock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regu[illegible]arly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenw[illegible]ch meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	City of Perth s	Wilson	Glasgo[illegible], April 28,
	King Arthur s	Owen	Zanzibar, May 15
	Endeavour s	Buckon	Batoum, A[illegible]ril 30
	Byculla s	Tyrrell	Akyab

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Brookside s	Dabun	Marseilles
	Verona s	Burcham	Shanghai
	Kirklee s	Sutherland	Karachi
	Kt Templar s	Pain	Calcutta
	Tottenham s	Gwatkin	Naples
	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf
	Verawa s	Gray	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Skidby, Pearson, for Genoa and Marseilles
" Dumra, Anderson, for Karachi
" Onipenta, Warington, for Calcutta
" Chupra, Terris, for Rangoon, etc

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Macleod, for Marseilles
" Florida, for Marseilles
" Ethellida, for Hull
" King Arthur, for Jedda, etc
" Dwarka, for Karachi
" Wardha for Zanzibar, etc

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—2 hogsheads whisky Phipson and Co
Clan Forbes s—31 cases whisky Morenas and Co
Persia s—5 cases whisky Noel and Richards
Clan Gordon s—5 cases whisky Noel and Richards

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—16 casks chemicals Bomonjee Rustomjee
Hispania s—4 cases plate glass A H Sullemanjee

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—30 cases gin Phipson and Co
Arabia s—12 cases soap Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Oriental s—25 drums turpentine Wilkinson Heywood and Clark
Caledonia s—25 cases turpentine Moola Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Rudelsburg s—6 cases glassware A Abdool Guffoor and Co, 30 bales brown papers A K Essabhoy
Caledonia s—36 cases glassware Gangjee Poonja

FROM BORDEAUX.

Eden Hall s—285 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

FROM CHARENTE.

Eden Hall s—501 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee
Arabia s—55 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudelsburg s—21 cases coloured papers N Ramchender and Co

FROM MARSEILLES.

Salazie s—13 cases brandy Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—5 cases glass bangles C Jamsetjee, 17 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co, 25 cases glassware Goolam Hoosein Cullian, 4 cases lampware M Bharmall
Vindobona s—19 cases writing paper A H Hyderally

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—40 bales wool Mucunchand Bellia, 18000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co, 11600 cwt wheat Panday and Co, 275 cwt coir yarn C Khetsee and Co, 40 bales wool R Nanjee, 24 bales wool Alli Mahomed Latiff, 60 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee, 32 bales twist waste and 150 bales gunny cuttings Purshotum Khimjee, 29 bales wool Poopchand Tata, 5 bales wool, Shrikisan Sittaram, 47 bales wool M Balia, 66 bales wool M Khoopchand

Ethelbrytha s—40000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co, 4000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co, 35 tons linseed old cake The New Mofussil Co, 975 cwt myrabo, lums Abdeolally Mahomedally

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2000 cwt wheat Glade and Co, 35 cwt chutney Framjee Nowrojee

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aldgate s—4000 cwt wheat and 444 cwt linseed Dharsut Nanjee and Co, 2040 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 4,500 cwt wheat Ritchie Stewart and Co, 1500 cwt wheat A Blascheck and Co

FOR HULL.

Ethleda s—14416 cwt wheat Sanday and Co, 1400 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co

Kt Bachelor s—999 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co, 5199 cwt linseed and 18450 cwt wheat Sanday and Co, 2001 cwt linseed and 1000 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell, 4001 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co

Golden Cross s—500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 4002 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Asamor s—500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 100 bales cotton Glade and Co, 600 cwt buffalo horns H O H Hassom, 2001 cwt linseed Owen and Okell, 11000 cwt wheat 7128 cwt linseed and 201 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 2000 cwt wheat Finlay Muir and Co, 5223 cwt rapeseed 4982 cwt linseed and 2510 cwt mustorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Skidby s—2173 cwt castorseed 1044 cwt rapeseed and 1784 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri

Walviston s—8000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers 980 cwt wheat John Fachiri 10000 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co,

Florida s—23100 cwt wheat John Fachiri 4000 cwt wheat Dharsee Nanjee and Co, 10000 cwt wheat John Fachiri, 6000 cwt wheat and 2001 cwt gingellyseed Finlay Muir and Co

Tropic s—4500 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 30000 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co

Clan Macleod 1100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 1429 3-4 cwt linseed 8000 cwt castorseed and 46012 cwt wheat Finlay Muir and Co

Hannah M Bell s—4030 cwts wheat 440 cwt Mowraseed 1219 cwt teelseed and 1300 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Montauk s—750 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 200 bales cotton Glade and Co, 1700 bales cotton 16300 cwt wheat 7974 cwt linseed and 2388 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton and 6650 cwt wheat A Blascheck and Co

FOR LEGHORN.

Dorothy s—200 bales cotton and 16800 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers 7000 cwt wheat A Blascheck and Co

FOR NAPLES.

Dorothy s—16250 cwt wheat A Blascheck and Co, 18000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers, 6250 cwt wheat A Blascheck and Co, 3200 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 40 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawor s—133 bales cotton Hajee Adum Esmall and Co, 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 3 cwt glass beads Goolamalli Abdulla, 49 cwt bisabole and 22 cwt senna leaves Quan Lun Eovo, 2 cwt ivory M H E Ellias, 130 cwt opiate P F Talati, 40 bales twist The Bombay National Co Ld 100 bales twist Thackersey Narranjee and Co, 91 cwt jurdaloo P F Talati, 170 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co 28 cwt badlum M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawor s—366 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 120 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 195 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—404 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.
Mazagon s—300 bales cotton Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

TO LET.—3 Large OFFICE ROOMS, on FIRST FLOOR of No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, with possession on 1st June 1898. Rent Rupees 240 or the whole FIRST FLOOR at Rupees 300 per month, from 1st July 1898.

AT Crawford's Auction, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m., Valuable Diamond and Pearl Jewellery, the property of Mrs. D. R. DADY, proceeding to England.

ON VIEW.—Opposite Colaba Railway Station, Mr. D. R. Dady's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Safes, etc., to be SOLD on 28th instant. BOOKS to be SOLD on 27th instant.

NEW CAPS.—Smart Styles, Gent's Tweed Caps, Silk Lined, the best and latest patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, Mazagon, RE-OPENS, MONDAY, June 6th. Terms on application to HEAD MASTER of Boys' School, or Sister in charge of Girls' School.

WANTED Compound CONDENSING ENGINE (SECONDHAND) indicating say from 500 to 800 Horse-power, either with Rope or Spur gearings. Apply with specification and prices to Messrs. MOOLJEE JAITHA, SONS and Co., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WANTED, An Experienced DRAFTSMAN, on Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, River Indus District, Karachi.

JUST RECEIVED, MUSICAL DECANTERS, Cut Glass, Rs. 20 to 30 and Rs. 40 each, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRINCESS LIQUEUR WHISKY.—The most delicious WHISKY ever imported to India. Rs. 30 per dozen. Rs. 28 for 3 dozen and upwards. From Messrs. D. BYRAMJEE & Co., Mody Bay, Goa Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Currimbhoy, Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Mr. J. [illegible] Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MANGOES! Bombay MANGOES ALPHONSO Rs. 12 and PYREE Rs. 8 per 100, each ind. Apply sharp to TUKINA, Bazaar Agent, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 38, Apollo Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GERMANY.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................. Rs. 6,
packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

TIVOLI THEATRE,
BOMBAY.
MONDAY, MAY 30TH.
MR. HARRY DENT'S
VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY,
Mr. SYDNEY HARDING,
Professor M. MICHELE,
Miss DOROTHY CAMERON,
Mr. HARRY DENT,
And the Original
No. I. LUMIERE
CINEMATOGRAPHE.
Theatre and Machine Entirely Lit with Electric Light.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PEREECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their worldwide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and repitition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY, which is much approved in Great Brittian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded
SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
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BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
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CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
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THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.

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37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—5, PATEL STREET, FORT.

THE BANK ACCEPTS SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS at the Special Rates of Interest mentioned below:—
For 4 months at 5½ per cent. per annum.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TOI [illegible]ARMAL
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

CONSOLS advanced 1-16 per cent. yesterday in London, to 111 5-16; French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 103; and Rupee Securities 1-8 per cent., to £62 1-8. Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·30 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was analtered at 1s. 3 9-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 26 1-2d. per oz.; but in New York the price of the metal was unchanged at 57 1-2 cents per oz., as was also demand Exchange on London at 4·86 3-8 dollars. For Yellow Metal the quotation in London was 5 1-16.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,340,000 quarters, compared with 2,400,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 40 1-2s. per 492 lbs. in London yesterday, May-June Shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; White Karachi at 36 1-4s, June-July shipment; and Red Karachi at 37s., nominal, June-July shipment. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 41s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 40s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal; Brown Rapeseed, 36s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal; Linseed, 38s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal in a quiet market.

In Liverpool the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton advanced 1 1-16d. to 3 5-8d. per lb. and American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, at 3 17-32d. for May and 3 33-64d. for September-October deliveriess. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; Imports, "nil." The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 7-16 cents per lb., August Futures were 3 points lower, at 6·47 cents, and December, 2 points, at 6·37 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, and the arrivals now show the following comparison with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	7,000	3,400	5,000
Three days' do, ...	24,000	10,500	9,900
Since 1st Sept.	8,301,000	6,547,000	5,077,900

Our local cotton market has been steady in tone today, with a moderate business passing. Exporters bought 1,550 bales, and the mills 725 bales; total 2,275 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,212	bales.
Wheat	63,785	cwts.
Linseed	7,379	"
Rapeseed	9,035	"
Gingellyseed	1,895	"
Poppyseed	3,439	"
Castorseed	1,279	"
Rice	713	"

FREIGHTS are steady in tone.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4d. for Demand, at which latter rate a little was reported. For three months sight Credits 1s. 4 5-32d. was quoted, and a little was done thereat; but the business passing was limited, and Calcutta rates coming easier, the market here closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...1s. 3 31-32d. "
Credits 3 ms' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d. "
Francs............................1·70 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day quotations were given at 93 15-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-4 for Account, with 86, nominal, for 3 per Conts. The market was steady in tone.

SHARES are quiet with a tendency in prices to favour buyers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	26 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Socotra arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bombay (Extra) arrived here this morning from Bombay.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

PENANG, MAY 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

French mail steamer Caledonien, from Suez, arrived.

Mail steamer Rome, from Australia, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Ernest Simons, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 10th inst, arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 5 a.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 23rd instant.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W H Michael, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

MEDICAL.

The services of Bgde Surgn Lieut Col W McConaghy, M D, I M S Bombay, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Surgn Capt C M Fleury, A M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for plague duty.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—Surgn Capt J G Jordan, M B, C M, I M S, Surgn Capt J T Calvert, M B, I M S, and Surgn Capt J C S Vaughan, M B, C M, I M S.

The services of Lieut W P Bannerman, 1st Bo Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev F W H Stuart, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 9th May 1898.

Mr Stuart's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the same date.

Mr A P Grenfell, Depy Conservator of Forests, on special duty, is transferred to Burma, with effect from the 12th May, will continue to be employed on special duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr [illegible] Young as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr C Gairdner.

Major G G J S Jones, I S C, Offg Comdt, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte at Deoli.

Surgn-Major W H Neilson, M B, I M S (Madras), Civil Surgn of Bikaner, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year and one hundred and eighty-two days.

Surgn-Major W H B Robinson, I M S (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 34th Regt of Bengal Infy is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Bikaner.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Count Pfeil as Consul for Germany at Bombay.

Mr W S Davis, Political Asst of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class, and Asst Political Agent for Dir and Swat, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days.

Surgn-Capt P J Lumsden, I M S (Bengal), Residency Surgn in the Persian Gulf, is granted furlough for eighteen month.

Surgn-Capt E W Hore, M B, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn in the Persian Gulf.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Blakeman, Chief Supt in the office of the Accountant Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, Mr F A Cotebello, is appointed to act as Chief Supt during Mr Blakeman's absence.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Ryan, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W Ogden.

Lieut E N Manley, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to State Railways, his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction.

Lieut C J Clarke, R E, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is granted three months' Language leave, Public Works Dept.

Mr C C Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner Public Works Accounts, Burma, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H W Conduitt.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 24.

10 p.m.	83·1

WEDNESDAY,—MAY 25.

6 a.m.	81·8
10 a.m.	86·1
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	87·5

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—May 17, at Bankura, the wife of Charles S Murray, Bengal Police, of a son.

SINCLAIR—May 20, at Williamsden, Egmore, the wife of Chas. H. Sinclair, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—May 15, at Madras, Miss Cecilia Glassgott Clarke, sister-in-law of the late M Avock Johannes, Merchant.

JAMES—May 19, at Madras, Cedric William Senior James, the infant son of Fred R. James, aged 1 year and 11 months.

MULLINS—May 14, at his residence, The Hermittage, Chittagong, Henry A W Mullins, Manager, Pioneer Tea Estate, aged 55 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

WITH the intention announced on the title page to nothing extenuate, nor ought set down in malice, Mr. C. Langdon Davies has published a pamplet, entitled "The Facts of the Imperial Institute," ascertained upon his extensive enquiries as a Fellow. The object Mr. Davies had in view in instituting these enquiries was to ascertain how far the severe criticisms that have been passed upon the management of the Institute are just and reasonable. The pamphlet gives one the idea that Mr. Davies holds a special brief for the executive—his is the voice of the advocate rather than of the strictly impartial judge. But he has no difficulty in showing that if there has been partial failure it has been due to financial circumstances over which the Governors have had little control. The Institute has been crippled by the wicked London County Council and the parish vestries, which have insisted upon receiving the pound of flesh in the shape of taxes. It was believed that an endowment fund of £141,000 would suffice, in addition to the annual subscriptions of Fellows but the experts who made this calculation reckoned without the tax collector. "Who," asks Mr. Davies, "among the tens of thousands of contributors to the National Memorial of the Queen's Jubilee could have foreseen that more than a fourth of his contribution would go to the support of the parishes in which the building would stand? Who would have believed that an Institute intended to 'serve the interest of the entire Empire' could have been taxed to such extremity?" But somehow or other when it is a question of ways and means local authorities see things from their own point of view, instead of that of the ardent Imperialist. We are not at all sure that "the first Municipality in India" would not do the same as the Kensington vestries, under similar circumstances. When the income of the Endowment Fund was practically wiped out by the rates and taxes, the financial resources of the Executive were crippled; the measures which had been relied on to increase the number of Fellows could only be carried out in part, and this caused undue emphasis to be given to natural shortcomings, such as may always be looked for in the details of every new undertaking. The number of Fellows was reduced from eight thousand to something over six thousand; fully 1,500 of whom are life members and pay no subscription. The result is that the annual expenditure exceeds the annual receipts. When the deficit presented itself, the Council faced the position. They met the difficulty in the way in which it is customary to meet such difficulties; they had substantial assets; they were able to create a floating debt, and they did so. In view of these facts Mr. Davies urges that an inadequate revenue has been the true cause of difficulties which the public have been asked to regard as offences committed by the men who have most loyally struggled against them. The Fellows are told they have now an opportunity to support the Executive by making an earnest effort to remove these hindrances altogether. This can be done by the election of four thousand new Fellows and the addition of £100,000 to the Endowment fund of "the enduring emblem of the Queen's reign." The pamphleteer appeals both for the men and the money. Will they be forthcoming?

Mr. Davies in addition to asking for these subscriptions, appeals for a good many other things besides, which if obtained will make the Institute a gigantic success. To begin with he wishes "the blighting influence of ill-considered criticism and hostile prejudice" to be stopped; he desires the Colonies whose collections are still incomplete to "hurry up" with further exhibits; he advocates amalgamation with the Colonial Institute; he urges the Government departments to admit the certificates of the School of Oriental Studies at the Institute as evidences of proficiency. Lastly he calls on the Fellows to take a patriotic view of the objects of the great memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. Many Fellows, he sorrowfully remarks, are "quite blind to the beneficence and dignity of the vast scheme in which they have been unconsciously concerned," and have joined the Institute some for one thing and some for another—looking only for a good return for their subscriptions. To the numerous Fellows—2,000 in number—whose names are no longer on the rolls he addresses an appeal to return, promising that they will find the means of enjoyment as great as ever, and a very able official staff striving to make them greater. "Needless restrictions and brusque amenities, which once annoyed, will trouble them no longer; the Institute is becoming more and more a place of habitual resort and good fellowship, and although it has not reached—and will never reach—the unearthly perfection demanded by the habitual grumbler, it yields, even to those who regard nothing else, a better return for the subscription than can be found elsewhere." This is a truly tempting picture. Mr. Davies becomes eloquent as he thinks of the noble purposes for which the Institute was founded—"to promote a feeling of unity among the the whole of Her Majesty's subjects," and asks whether there was ever a nobler enterprise more worthy of "dignified esteem." The answer of the critics will no doubt be, that while the object is excellent and commendable the Institute has contributed little or nothing to its attainment, and that the unity of Her Majesty's subjects is to be obtained by other means than that of a great show of the collection of the products of the empire. The impartial observer will probably strike a mean between the glowing enthusiasm of Mr. Davies, and the critics of the Institute whom he describes as hostile. He will see that the Institute has fallen very far short of the anticipations of its promoters, and that they were ill-advised in not foreseeing some of the difficulties that have arisen, particularly the visits of the tax collector. The publications of the Institute, the scientific and technical department, the commercial intelligence department, the emigration information office, the lectures and other branches of its work have been useful, but their practical value has fallen far short of the result to be reasonably expected from the vast sums of money which have been expended upon the national memorial of the 1887 Jubilee.

THERE are many illustrations of the truth that war, whatever else it may be, is for merchants, manufacturers, speculators of all kinds, a far bigger gamble than the Derby. The outbreak of hostilities between the States and Spain sent up the price of English lead £2 a ton in one day, with the certainty of rising much higher when the retention of the Spanish supply for home use began to make itself felt. The principal English mines of that useful, but in war time a truly murderous metal, are in Derbyshire, but the Spanish ore, largely adultered with silver, is the richest and most prolific. In the last week of April wheat in England rose seven shillings, making a total rise to close on thirteen shillings per quarter. The rise was general throughout Europe, causing riots on a large scale in Italy and Spain. An expert has given reasons for predicting that the price will go up from 48s. 6d. to sixty shillings a quarter during the summer. The war is not the only factor in the upward tendency. There is a shortage of between sixty and seventy million tons in the world's supply as compared with the average consumption. Apart from that, however, war always forces up wheat. The Franco-German and the last Russo-Turkish wars sent up prices ten shillings a quarter. The price of lead has already gone up in London from 4½d. and 5d. the four-pound loaf, to 6½d. and 7d. Wheat at sixty shillings a quarter will practically double the cost of the poor man's loaf. In Glasgow the price of sugar rose in one day five shillings per ton, making a rise of fifteen shillings in the week which saw the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and America—a splendid boom for the holders of sugar. The working man and his family will have to drink unsweetened tea that they may be able to pay sixty per cent. more for bread—no longer unleavened by a sense of injustice.

On the other hand, the much tried British farmer will get a welcome lift on the Spanish American powder cart. For the first time for many a day he can make a profit by his wheat field and force his landlord on quarter day with the courage and confidence of a man who can pay his way. Another sadly depressed interest will also experience a sense of relief. The "decay of agriculture" resulting from the slump in the market price of agricultural produce with wheat at twenty shillings a quarter, worked much hardship amongst the poorer clergy, whose income was dependent on tythes. At the London Diocesan Conference, held, as it happened, in the very week in which war prices set in, Bishop Creighton called attention to the disquieting fact that there had been "a decline in the demand for curates throughout the country owing to the agricultural depression." The Conference passed a resolution "that it is desirable to encourage the supply and increase the efficiency of candidates for Holy Orders"—a clear recognition of the fact that there has been a falling off in the number of such candidates owing to the depression. It is true that the falling off is attributed by others to causes quite other than depression of the farming interest. It appears that in Birmingham, Liverpool, Dundee, and other important cities there has been a marked falling off in the totals attendance in churches during the last twenty or thirty years side by side with a prodigious increase in the number of churches and church sittings. The point is interesting as showing the danger of dogmatising as to the causes of admitted facts. But it is clear enough that war sends up prices of lead and bread—there is a curious affinity between these very dissimilar things—and of a good many things besides. It will send up the price of money in the United States, and even in Europe that phenomenon will not be confined to Spain. In America the rate of interest will rise, for foreign investers will be chary of putting their money in American securities, while the heavy war expenditure will divert capital from its accustomed channels. People are already talking of the war "clearing the air" in the United States, in a fashion that will bring home to the citizens of the Great Republic the danger of leaving such problems as the silver and the tariff questions at the mercy of the elements.

THE evils of an unduly contracted currency are brought out in the last report of the British Consul at Chungking, who goes so far as to say that until the question of currency and of steam communication is solved no marked development of trade in Western China can be looked for. As is well known, all wages are paid and local purchases effected in Western China by the medium of copper cash. Owing to the great expense of carriage large quantities of this circulating medium cannot be transported from place to place. Accordingly, for the larger transactions between merchants in different places, silver (sycee) is used. Government accounts are also kept in silver, but the value of silver in relation to cash is continually falling, and during the last five years has dropped at least 30 per cent. Hence as the authorities cannot coin cash of the Government standard except at a heavy loss they have practically ceased to coin at all. The counterfeit coiner is obligingly ready to take advantage of the situation, and to earn a livelihood by performing on his own account a duty that attaches to the State. In some places debased and spurious cash amounts to one-third of the total circulation. Therefore when a purchase is made time is spent not only in haggling as to the quantity, but also as to the quality of the cash to be employed, and the value of the coin differs greatly according to the place where it is procured. It might be supposed that the introduction of silver coins would meet the difficulty, but two things preclude all hope of this. They are first, the conservative habits of the people, and next the distrust of the Government. Two years ago, notes, nominally cash notes, but in fact only convertible into silver at a fixed rate, were issued, but they proved a complete failure. In 1897 these notes were recalled and new ones issued, convertible at certain of the large cash shops for their face value in cash. The new notes, however, have not come into general circulation, nor has the attempt to introduce silver coins from the Hankow Mint met with any better success. This state of affairs is due not to the dearness of copper, but to the scarcity of cash, and the remedy is for the Provincial Government to coin cash. But the authorities are confronted by this difficulty, which is gravely put forward as an explanation—foreign mint machinery was ordered more than a year ago, but it has not yet got beyond Ichang as no native craft can hold it, and overland carriage is quite out of the question. The net result is to cause great dislocation to trade and to place the foreign merchants of the province "between the devil and the deep sea." Not only are they losing from the very low rate of China exchange with gold-using countries; but they also have to contend against an artificially high value of the current copper coin as against silver. Even in India we are better off than that.

THE Bengal Dooars Railway Company will have its small open metre guage mileage—36·40—trebled by the contract which it has entered into with the Secretary of State for the construction and working of three extensions. The present line, which has only been opened a few years, runs from the east bank of the Teesta opposite Jalpaiguri (which is over 300 miles from Calcutta) to Dum-Dum. The line is now to be extended in three directions—the first being from Malbazaar station on the existing railway to Hantupara, a distance of 46 miles; the second from Dum-Dum station to Bagrakote, a distance of 6½ miles, and next from Deomoni Hat to Lalmonir Hat, a distance of 69 miles. These additions to the Bengal Dooars system will greatly assist in opening up a part of Bengal that has been greatly neglected in the matter of railway extension. The average earnings per mile per week of the existing line, small as it is, was Rs. 146 during last year. No doubt with the new branches to be constructed, the Company will be able to show still better results.

MR. A. M. LINDSAY leaves by the first mail steamer for England, to give evidence before the Currency Commission.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Jacob, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, is somewhat seriously indisposed.

WEDNESDAY next being the chief Mohurrum day, the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee has been postponed till 3 p.m, on Friday, the 3rd proximo. At yesterday's meeting a confidental note by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the financial position of the Corporation was considered.

HERE is a striking instance of unsentimental Tommy Atkins, as supplied by the *Daily Telegraph* in an account of Good Friday's battle of Atbara. While the troops were bivouacking in the desert the night before the battle the correspondent overheard a sentimental Seaforth Highlander say to a comrade, "Ah, Tam, how mony thousands there are at hame across the sea thinking o' us the nicht." "Right, Sandy," replied his chum, "and how many millions there are that don't care a——. Go to sleep, you fool." And silence again fell upon that corner of the square.

A CAPITAL article on "Schoolmaster's Humour" is contributed to "Cornhill" by Mr. W. B. Thomas:—It was told of the late Dr. Kennedy, says Mr. Thomas, that one day on his way to school he discovered to his cost that someone had been sliding down the banisters with muddy boots. The great Doctor thereupon burst into the nearest form-room holding aloft his soiled fingers, and demanded the name of the culprit. One small boy delivered himself up, but the Doctor, not yet appeased, asked if anyone else had had a hand in it. "Please, sir, you," was the audacious response from the small boy; but instead of being swallowed he was treated to a short lecture on obsolete metaphors, and escaped chastisement.

THE two Russian seamen who were recently convicted of an assault and robbery from the British Vice-Consul at Sebastopol have been condemned to ten years' hard labour.

ONE of the great speeches reported by a reporter who has been recounting his experiences was that by Mr. Gladstone at Blackheath, when a rather funny thing happened:—A huge temporary platform had been erected, and below it was an elaborate set of tables for the reporters. My next door neighbour was an Irishman. Mr. Gladstone was seated just above us, looking, as he always does before making a great speech—pale, nervous, and anxious. At his right, on a table, stood the usual tumbler of egg and sherry, at which he took occasional sips during the chairman's remarks. Suddenly the Irishman looked up at him, caught his attention and said: Misther Gladstone, will ye give me a dhrop o' that?" Not moving a muscle, but with a serious, earnest expression, as if he meant every word he said, Mr. Gladstone replied: "Sir, if you were up here, you would want it all!" The Irishman's retort, if any, is not given.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON has in the new number of the "Nineteenth Century" a powerful plea for Postal reforms, Imperial and domestic. He says the history of modern England is bound up with the history of the Post Office, just as the history of the Empire is bound up with the history of the cables. With regard to Imperial Penny Postage he says that, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanlike views, the officials of St. Martin's-le-Grand dare no longer oppose it, but they murmur, spitefully, "Que Messieurs les Coloniaux commenencent." The article will not enhance Mr. Heaton's popularity with the Post Office, to which, he says, he has occupied the post of Preacher in Ordinary for twelveyears. "I am told," he writes, "that the utterance of my name in the corridors of St. Martin's-le-Grand produces an explosion of wrath in high quarters similar to that given vent to by King George III. when his son, the Prince of Wales, in revenge for some paternal punishment, shouted "Wilkes for ever!' outside His Majesty's door at Windsor."

A REMINESSEN reporter enjoyed the frienship of the late Lord Iddesleigh, who on one occasion wrote that he was to make a speech at a ploughing match nine miles from Torrington. The reporter arranged with the Post Office that he would send messages to the total value of £15, and had a fast-speed instrument and a special clerk sent down from Exeter. On reaching the place the reporter found Sir Stafford ill with a bad cold, and was told that he would be unable to speak. On hearing however that if he did not speak the reporter would have to pay the Post Office £15, Sir Stafford said he would see what could be done. Accordingly in the evening he turned up at the dinner:—"I shan't say much" (he whispered to the reporter), "and I want you to sit near to me as my voice is not quite strong." . . . Sir Stafford proposed the "Army and Navy," and, speaking just a column of the "Times," made a slashing attack on the Government in respect of the Ashanti war. When he was sitting down he leant over to me and whispered "Will that do?" "Splendidly, Sir Stafford!" Then off you?"—and my horse being already saddled at the tent entrance, I was speedily galloping as hard as my horse could go over the nine miles back to Torrington. It grieves me to think (adds the writer) of the slashing which the "Times" and other Ministerial journals gave Sir Stafford next day for that speech which he had made for me?

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby :—

Jeddah	1
Batt	2
Dunlop	3

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR MANILA.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Two American transports embarked troops at San Francisco, to-day, for Manila.

NEWS OF ADMIRAL CERVERA'S SQUADRON

MAY 25.

THE "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Washington stating that the United States Admiralty was informed yesterday evening that the Spanish Squadron under Admiral Cervera was hemmed in at Santiago de Cuba.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The latest news from the Philippines is to the effect that the rebels are organising an attack upon Manila.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Irish Local Government Bill has passed through the Committee of the Commons.

THE WHITSUNTIDE RECESS.

The House of Commons has adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess until the 6th proximo.

RICE RIOTS IN CHINA.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that a serious rice riot has occurred at Wenchow, in which all the official Yamens were wrecked. The foreign residents were not molested.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

MAY 24.

An Army Order has been issued expressing the Queen's congratulations to the Sirdar Kitchener for the brilliant success attending his operations against the Dervishes, which were ably planned and gallantly executed. The Order further says that the greatest credit is due to all ranks, and that the Egyptian troops showed themselves to be well worthy to fight shoulder to shoulder with British troops.

DEATH OF ANOTHER CAMERON OFFICER.

Major Napier, of the Cameron Highlanders, has died from the wounds he received in the battle of Atbara.

DEATH OF AN ITALIAN MINISTER.

The death is announced of Admiral Brin, Italian Minister of Marine.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OBSEQUIES.

In addition to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, the following will also be pall-bearers at Mr. Gladstone's funeral, viz., Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Balfour, and Sir W. V. Harcourt.

FRONTIER NEWS.

RIFLE THIEVING IN SPITE OF SURPRISE PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 25.

The troops at Lundi Kotal and Ali Musjid were warned to look out for Afghan rifle thieves last night. Although surprise parties of the 2-4th Gurkhas and the Khyber Rifles were out, some thieves got into the camp of the Yorkshires and stole four sword bayonets, 90 rounds of Lee-Metford ammunition, and some accoutrements. They failed to get any rifles owing to the precautions taken.

The surprise parties saw no one.

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The following news has been received from the Frontier :—

Serai 24th.—The relieved troops arrived all well.
Lundi Kotal, 24th.—All quiet.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Mr. E. C. Ozanne, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to represent the interests of India at the International Sugar Conference at Brussels, which was to have met this month, but now has been postponed to June.

THE ARTILLERY DEPOT AT PINDI.

Consequent on the demobilisation of the Tirah Force orders have been issued for a considerable reduction in the Mountain Artillery Depot at Rawalpindi, which will most probably be broken up altogether very shortly

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieut. R. A. Cassels, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, becomes Political A.-D.-C. to the Resident at Aden.

Lieut. Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has passed in Army Regulations.

SIMLA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

MAIDEN STAKES.

Squint, 9st. 13lbs	1
Little Chieftain, 9st 5lbs.	2
Czar, 9st 1lb	

Won easily by three lengths. Time—61 secs.

Betting : 2-5 Squint, 4 Czar, and 2 Chieftain.

DWARF STAKES.

Ploughboy, 10st 10lbs	1
Queensland, 10st 7lbs	2
Jottie Fey, 10st 7lbs	3

Won by a length, after a good race ; a length between second and third. Time—56 2-5 secs.

Betting ; 1 1-4 Ploughboy, 4 Jottie Fey, and 4-6 Queensland.

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Little Jane, 10st 7lbs	1
La Fleche, 9st 8lbs	2
Tyrone, 9st	3

Also ran : Ada and Nancy.

Won by a length. A good third.

Betting ; 4-7 Little Jane, 4 Ada, 3 1-2 La Fleche, 3 1-2 Nancy, and 5 Tyrone.

CHALET STAKES.

Conductor, 8st 8lbs	1
Enamel, 10st 10lbs	2
The Mummer, 9st 12lbs	3

Also ran : Hard Lines.

Won easily by four lengths. The third horse was half-a-length behind. Time—63 secs.

Betting : 2 Hard Lines, 3 Enamel, 5 Mummer, and 4-6 Conductor.

SELLING RACE.

Success, 10st 3lbs	1
Tim Pippin., 7st 8lbs	2
Jovial, 7st 5lbs	3

Won easily by a length. A good third. Time—55

ng : 1-5 Success, 5 Jovial, and 6 Tim Pippin.

BERESFORD STAKES.

irn, 9st 10lbs	1
10st 2lbs	2
9st 10lbs	3

th and a-half. A good third. Time—

Bairn, and 5 Naynawa.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

JUDGMENT IN THE INQUEST : DR. LAING'S ACTION JUSTIFIED.

The coroner gave judgment, to-day, in the inquest on the man shot by Dr. Laing in Bhowanipore, the opinion being that the doctor was justified in his action. The judgment created some sensation in the Native community.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

There were forty-two deaths in Calcutta on Monday from all causes in the various wards of the city. There were three seizures from plague, two in Bow Bazaar Ward and one in Collinga Bazaar Street. One of the cases in Bow Bazar proved fatal. Tuesday's general death-rate was only thirty-seven in all wards, wards Nos. 8, 14, and 20 showing a somewhat higher mortality than the rest. There were no seizures or deaths from plague.

The total cases and deaths from plague up to Tuesday are : Seizures 67 ; and deaths 50.

CHARGES AGAINST INCITERS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

The case in which two Durwans were charged before Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with inciting the crowd to resist the police who were dispersing the mob in Esplanade Row, East, was resumed yesterday. Mr. Cranenburgh appeared for the first accused Durwan, who was in the employ of Messrs. Jessop and Comany.

The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment, observing that a time like the present when there was so much excitement and unrest in the city, the police had to be supported in dispersing large gatherings, especially when the men try to excite the mob, which was likely to cause serious breach of the peace. At any other time, matters like this was not be considered so serious but in the present state of the feeling of unrest in the city a check must be put to these exhibitions of misdirected feelings.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY PASSENGER.

Mr. B. Miller, a first-class passenger from Sealdah Jalpaigurie, travelling by the 21 up Darjeeling mail, on Tuesday evening, fell out of the compartment as the train was crossing the Canal Junction Bridge between Sealdah and Dum-Dum, and dropped from the bridge to the bed of the canal below, from where he was picked up dead. His skull was fractured, both the legs broken and the body was severely bruised. The bed of the canal was almost dry, so that the man's fall was not broken in any way.

Neither the driver nor the guard observed Mr. Miller falling, and he evidently lay at the spot he fell until some native passers-by observed him, and informed the station-master at Dum-Dum Junction. The station-master immediately went to the spot, and on examining found a card in deceased's pocket bearing the name of "B. Miller." The body was removed to Dum Dum Junction, and brought to Sealdah by a down goods train. The station-master accompanied the train and handed over the body to the Railway police, who sent it to Campell Hospital for a post-mortem examination.

At 12 o'clock, last night, Dr. Dinnanath Mullick examined the body, and certified that Mr. Miller died from injuries received in the fall, and the body was removed for burial.

THE POONA SEASON.

POONA, MAY 25.

The Government, it is stated, will reassemble at Poona on the 13th June. Sir Charles Ollivant leaves Mahableshwar on the 12th proximo ; and the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent on 13th.

His Excelleney Lord Sandhurst returns from his Ootacamund visit on the 25th, when the Poona season really commences.

THE NATUS.

The family of the younger Tata Saheb Natu left Poona for Belgaum to-day.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

TWO MORE NEW VILLAGES ATTACKED.

LAHORE, MAY 25.

A new village, called Ladhanajhika, near Banga, has been attacked with plague, five cases having been already reported. Another big village, named Phrala, has been attacked in Jullundur district. The village of Phrala is in Nawashahr tahsil and has a population of 3,214 persons.

RANJITSINHJI AT SIMLA.

THIRD DAY'S CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

THE match Simla vs. Patiala was concluded to-day. At 11-45, Andrus and French, the overnight not-outs, faced the bowling of Ranjitsinhji and Tarachand. Runs came slowly, only nine being scored in the first quarter-of-an hour. At noon, 80 went up, and fifteen minutes later French drove Ranjitsinhji to the boundary, bringing the score to 100 and provoking a cordial outbreak of cheers. Shortly after this Billimoria let off Andrus. At 12-20 Nanak Ram bowled from the garden end in place of Ranjitsinhji and sent down a maiden. Three minutes later Andrus gave a difficult chance to Raja Babu (substitute), which was not taken, and almost immediately after was again missed, this time at point. At 12-35 Ranjitsinhji relieved Tarachand, and five minutes later Andrus was let off for the fourth time, in the deep field. Soon after this the Maharaja took up the bowling in place of Nanak Ram, and the change was effective, his Highness dismissing Andrus.—143-6-47. The partnership had realised 81 runs. Hewitt now joined French, who had previously been let off in the long field by Ranjitsinhji. French, however, did not profit long by this escape, Ranjitsinhji bowling him shortly after—143-7-67. French was loudly cheered. He had hit ten fours, two threes, and three twos. Colonel Nixon, who was next in, at once hit Nanak Ram, who had relieved his Highness, to the leg boundary, and shortly after 150 appeared. At 1-5, Hewitt was out to a good ball from Nanak Ram—153-8-2. Five minutes later Hensman, the new comer, drove the same bowler out of the boundary. At 1-15, Nixon was missed at point by Williams. Billimoria and Tarachand were now the bowlers. At 1-30, Nixon was out leg-before-wicket to the latter. 180-9-18. Simla were now 34 runs behind the Patiala total. Bythell joined Hensman, but the pair failed by 17 to make the required number of runs, Bythell being held in the slips after he had scored 14. Hensman carried out his bat for a carefully played 18.

The following are the scores :—

SIMLA C. C.

2nd Innings.

Surgeon-Major A E J Croly, c Ranjitsinhji, b Nanak Ram	1
E L French, b Ranjitsinhji	67
H D Watson, c Billimoria, b Nanak Ram	0
Major J H B Beresford, c Nanak Ram, b Billimoria	5
H D Foulkes, b Tarachand	11
C E Thornton l-b-w, b Tarachand	1
T A Andrus, b H H the Maharaja	47
J P Hewitt, c Munsoor, b Nanak Ram	2
Colonel J E Nixon l-b-w, b Tarachand	18
H Hensman not out	18
Major W J Bythell, c Billimoria, b Tarachand	14
Extras	12
Total	196

PATIALA.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

2nd Innings.

	R.	W.	M.	B.
Ranjitsinhji	49	1	9	110
Nanak Ram	41	3	9	110
Billimoria	32	1	5	65
Tarachand	52	4	5	93
H H the Maharaja	10	1	0	15

THE MAHABLESHWAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 25.

THE second gymkhana, and probably the last for this season, came off on Saturday afternoon. Those who were taking part in the various events seemed pleased and interested ; and those who were not, stood about in groups, and looked tired and bored. I wonder why we go and look on at these functions ? It's very good-natured. Yes, the more I think of it the more I feel sure that we, Anglo-Indians, are good-natured, and sacrifice ourselves to please others. It is mistake to do so, and a thankless task. There is an old saying that "virtue hath its own reward." But it is untrue ; otherwise, after all we went through last Saturday, and indeed all the week, standing about at function after function, we should find something pleasanter to greet us on Sunday morning than a bad head. That is a curious thing in rewards after one has done one's duty manfully for a whole week ; after one has subscribed, looked on at, and tried hard to be interested in the "Mahableshwar sky races ;" after one has stood about at picnics, driven thither with the wrong person, spoilt one's dinner by eating cakes and strawberries, and all to be pleasant and do one's duty ; after one has sat down to indifferent repasts on guest nights at the club ; been obliged to fill one's programme when one would rather leave it blank, when one has been taken to sit in "Kala Juggers" on a cold and misty night, and tried to rise to the occasion, when one is thinking only of probable colds and rheumatism ; after one has stood for three hours at a Gymkhana, and after one has taken a ticket willingly (and, oh, so trustingly !) for a seat at the Cafe Chantant, and then discovered that it was a privilege to find standing room in the porch, with the cold blast driving in, and the only alternative to sit on the floor ! Ah, where is the reward for all this martyrdom ? But now to write about the Gymkhana and Cafe Chantant, which pretty well filled up the whole of Saturday. The Gymkhana began, at 4-30, with the usual tent-pegging. Captain Crawford won this event, Captain J. Duncan running him very close. The next event was the ball and bucket race. Ladies to hand three balls separately to gentleman, who rides to bucket and drops them in. If they go outside the bucket, he has to dismount and put them in. There were eight entries for this, as follows :—

Mr Saville	Mrs Tinley
Aga S Shah	Miss Lang
Mr H Duncan	Mrs Radcliffe
Capt J Duncan	Mrs Alfred Davidson
Capt Crawford	Miss Ollivant
Captain Heneage	Miss Suttleworth
Professor Muller	Miss Bainbridge
Captain Young	Miss K Bythell

There was a deal of amusement over this event, and the ladies stood their ground with admirable fortitude, although they might have been run down at any moment. Mr. Saville and Mrs. Tinley won.

The 3rd event.—Ladies' bicycle egg and spoon race. Ladies to take their egg and spoon, to mount and ride round a marked out course. Entries :—

Mrs Donnet.
Miss Faucette.
Miss Bainbridge.
Miss Shuttleworth.

Mrs. Donnet came in first, but not having taken the right course the prize was presented to Miss Faucette, who was second.

4th Evant—Gentleman to ride over a fence, present a putter to lady ; lady to put two balls, give back putter to gentleman, who rides back over fence to winning post. First back in shortest time wins. There were a number of entries :—

1 Aga Shah	Miss Lang
2 Dr. Martin	Miss M. Ollivant
Capt J. Duncan	Mrs. Alfred Davidson
Mr. Saville	Mrs. Doig
Dr. Herbert	Mrs. Blackburn Smith
Mr. H. Duncan	Mrs. Radcliffe
Capt. Crawford	Miss K. Bythell
Capt. Heneage	Miss Shuttleworth
Capt. J. Duncan	Mrs. J. Duncan
Capt. Young	Mrs. Maitland

Miss Lang and Aga Shah, and Miss Mabel Ollivant and Dr. Martin tied, and in playing it off the former won by some fraction of a second. Might I, in the friendliest spirit possible, remind some of the fair sex that when playing these games before a large and critical audience they should overhaul their shoes and stockings, also those facinating little arrangements for keeping the latter in place. There is invariably a strong breeze on the Gymkhana ground, and when it blows a skirt one side in a saucy manner and reveals—ah, yes,— ladies should always be particular, very particular about those sort of things.

5th Event.—Gentleman to run to lady, present her with a paper, on which is written a tune ; lady to whistle the tune, gentleman to guess the same, and run back with correct answer to winning post. First in to win. Entries :—

1 Mrs. Maitland.	Mr. Saville.
2 Miss Macdonald.	Mr. Shuttleworth.
Miss Fletcher.	Captain Crawford.
Mrs. Radcliffe.	Mr. H. Duncan.
Miss Bainbridge.	Professor Muller.
Dr. Martin.	Miss Ollivant.
Miss Shuttleworth.	Capt. Heneage.
Miss Johnstone.	Mr. Crichton.

It was very funny to watch the ladies whistling. Mrs. Maitland and Mr. Saville carried off the first prizes, and Miss Macdonnald and Mr. Shuttleworth the second. It was dusk before the last event was finished, and Mrs. Doig kindly consented to present the prizes to the various winners. Three cheers were then given for Mrs. Doig, and three more for Captain Heneage, the honorary secretary of the Gymkhana.

On Saturday, May 21st, at 9-30 p.m., "Ye Cafe Chantant", at "Ye Frere Hall, Mahableshwar, in aid of ye Stickye Court," came off. The following is the programme :—

The Governor's Band played, as it always does, very sweetly, and many of us would have been content to listen to it all the evening. "Off to Philadelphia" was pleasingly rendered by Captain Levett, but the chorus did not catch on as it should have done. Selections from the comic opera, "The Geisha," came next. Miss Fletcher looked very pretty, got up in a Japanese costume, and her singing was evidently appreciated, as she received an enthusiastic encore. A little more repose in movement and manner would enhance the charm of this artist's acting. The gem of the evening was undoubtedly the violin solo, which was most beautifully rendered by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, and played with that sympathetic feeling which is, alas, so rare, and only found in the musician who is "born, not made." Lord Henry Somerset's beautiful and passionate love song, "Far Away," was quietly and sweetly given by Mrs. Radcliffe, but these sort of songs do not suit many voices, and Mrs. Radcliffe would do herself more justice by selecting ballads of a different and simple character. As an encore, Mrs. Radcliffe sang "A Cradle Song," accompanied on the piano by Miss Shuttleworth. Mr. Crowe was greeted with loud and prolonged applause as he made his appearance on the stage, and his recitation was given in a smart and amusing style which brought down the house. The plantation song, "Durch's Wedding," was well sung by Major Owen, and the chorus performed its part with credit—Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Paling, and Mr. Swinhoe played the guitar accompaniments, and the following ladies and gentlemen sang in the chorus : Mrs. Doig, Mrs. Blackburn Smith, Miss Laurence, Miss Fletcher, Miss Parsons, Mr. Giles, Mr. Duxbury, and Mr. Shuttleworth. The Band then gave a selection, which was much appreciated, and there was an interval of ten minutes.

After the interval, Mrs. Crowe and Captain Levett appeared on the scene as Mr. and Mrs. Merridew in a short one-act piece, called "My Milliner's Bill." This was quite the best item in an otherwise rather dull programme, and elicited roars of laughter. Mrs. Crowe looked charming in an exceedingly pretty dress of white satin trimmed with silver and chiffon, and acted with great spirit. Captain Levett acted the part of the husband with his usual ability and was equally successful when he changed his costume and came on the scenes as the Bailiff. In the final scene, when the milliner's bill having been duly paid and receipted, there is nothing left to do but fall into each other's arms and "make it up." The acting was beyond all praise, and the applause was long and loud when the curtain fell, or rather (as there was a slight hitch in the arrangement,) refused to fall. I forgot to mention that Mrs. Fox appeared once in the piece as a parlour maid. The fleeting glimpse she afforded the audience was only enough to show that her cap and apron was very becoming. Later on, we shall hope to see this lady on the Poona boards in a more important part, and hope that she will not vanish so quickly as she did on this occasion. I must not forget to mention the six charming waitresses who were very ornamental, and tried under difficulties to be useful. They were dressed alike in black satin, with white fichus, and hair poudre :—Miss Catteral, Miss Shuttleworth, Miss Brooks, Miss Duncan Miss Churchhill, Miss MacDonald.

I hear that a deal of money was cleared, and from a pecuniary point of view the entertainment (if such, I may call it with out being accused of irony) was a success. This success leads me to fear that, perhaps, there may be another some day—God forbid ! I hear somebody say, "He need not go—liverish old fogie." Of course, he need not, but is it pleasant to have one's reading-room, the Frere Hall, given up for days beforehand, is it pleasant to have one's chairs taken from one's room ? and not a place to sit down on —and just because there is a guest night at the club, a cafe chantant in Frere Hall, a dance in Frere Hall, and so on, and so on,—it, quite enough to put one off Mahableshwar altogether. And these entertainments ! One arrives to find the room crammed, no moving space, no air to breathe, too many ladies (no, that is impossible), but the presence of so many of the fair sex makes smoking out of the question. And the drinks !—hot pegs, and cold coffee, with a good deal of the fancy bazaar element about the price—8 annas for a buttonhole 8 annas for a pin, 8 annas for the fair waitress to fix it in the coat.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding. There were also present :—Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. K. N. Bahadurji.

INSUFFICIENT WATER-SUPPLY.

Dr. Cowasjee asked the Municipal Commissioner how it was that, when they had such a sufficient quantity of water in the lakes, water was not freely supplied as usual. There were loud complaints made in the Fort, in Cowasjee Patel Street, in Thakordwar, and other parts of the town that people living on the second and third floors of houses had not a drop of water for two or three days consecutively.

The Chairman said that he saw the Water Engineer on the subject, who informed him that insufficient supply of water was due to the bursting of a pipe.

Dr. Cowasjee : People did not get water for three days.

The Chairman said that the Water Engineer further informed him that want of pressure in certain localities was due to the enormous consumption of water there. It had something to do with the burst.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there was a waste of about twenty gallons of water per head, and it was impossible to keep up the pressure under the circumstances.

Dr. Cowasjee : Was it then for the purpose of checking the waste that the water-supply was cut off ?

Mr. Roughton said that they had not a drop of water for three days in the Gymkhana Chambers for flushing and other purposes.

Dr. Viegas remarked that it was really very hard that at this time of the year their water-supply, on which such a heavy expenditure had been incurred, should be cut off. When they had such a large quantity of water in the lakes, he failed to understand why was it not freely distributed in the town. He asked the Municipal Commissioner if he had completed the arrangements for the analysis of water.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the work was entrusted to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee considered a confidential note by the Commissioner on the financial position of the Municipality. The following are extracts from the note :—

In view of the large demands already made and still to be made on the Municipal Exchequer, I think it advisable to place before the Standing Committee and the Corporation the conclusions I have arrived at as to the position in which this Municipality is likely to be placed, unless Government respond to the representations made to them regarding a more adequate contribution towards plague expenditure. Generally speaking, the ordinary revenue expenditure is met by the ordinary income, and the year 1898-99 is no exception to this general rule. Any results, therefore, arrived at on the system of averages cannot be vitiated by an increase in expenditure at stated periods, which is met by corresponding increases in income approximately during the same periods. For this reason the average results arrived at by taking the actuals for the years 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1897-98, may be applied in arriving at general conclusions as the probable financial position of this Municipality in 1898-99. I have not taken the year 1893-97, as owing to the plague scare the income derived at stated periods variedvery considerably from the normal, though the ordinary revenue expenditure proceeded on generally well established lines. Seeing that the ordinary income was on an average Rs. 22,31,000 and the ordinary expenditure with the interest and sinking fund charges Rs.22,03,000, it can with reason be assumed that for all practical purposes the ordinary income and expenditure counterbalance each other in the first four months of the financial year. It now remains to be seen what our extraordinary revenue expenditure is likely to be, to what extent loan works expenditure is to be incurred, and what our assets in hand and loans yet to be raised and advances to be recovered aggregate to the close of July 1898. Thus, against an estimated asset of Rs. 19.94,000 arrived at by allowing a rebate of Rs. 2,66,000 from Government, our expenditure on plague and other operations amounts to Rs, 18,75,000. It is, therefore, only by the exercise of the greatest vigilance, and assuming that our expenditure will always be incurred only after our income has been realized, that the Municipality will be in a position to meet its liabilities up to the close of July 1898. It is necessary, however, to consider the next two months (August and September 1898) and make allowance for the possibility of the contingency of our being unable to raise our loans till September 1898. Putting aside all questions of the expenditure that may have to be incurred on loan works, it is imperative to estimate how our average revenue receipts in these months compare with our ordinary revenue expenditure, and how the outlay on plague operations is to be met in these months. The expenditure on loan works which have already been commenced must, however, be provided for. The lowest figure at which such outlay can be estimated is Rs. 1,69,000. The deficit shown in para. 7 above will thus be increased from Rs. 2,81,000 to Rs. 4, 50,000. It is, however, not only the immediate future which requires investigation. The heavy drain upon our resources caused by plague operations—a drain which must still be expected to continue for some months—has reduced our finances to so critical a state that the means to be adopted to meet our liabilities and preserve an efficiency in administration require most careful consideration. It remains now to show—(1) to what extent we had on the 31st March 1898 entrenched on our loan balances for objects foreign to the purposes for which the loans were raised ; (2) the state of our surplus cash balances ; (3) the extent to which loans will require to be raised for plague purposes ; (4) the extent to which our resources can meet the interest and sinking fund charges on these loans. In Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5395, of 6th October 1897, this Municipality was authorised to raise a temporary loan of 15 lakhs of rupees. This sum was practically in lieu of the last instalment of 5 3-4 lakhs of the 15 3-4 lakhs loan and the first instalment of 9 lakhs of the 25 lakhs loan. Not only had the whole of this loan been expended by the 31st March last, but the total amount by which all our loan funds had been overdrawn on that date for purposes other than those for which they were raised was, as near as possible, 23 1-4 lakhs. It is necessary at this stage to consider the state of our surplus cash balance, which has undergone a very great change since the budget for 1898-99 was passed by the Corporation. As I am reviewing the position of the Municipality not as it now is, not with regard to the balances still at its disposal, but rather on a broad and general basis, it is necessary to put on one side the question as to the source, whether Capital or Revenue, from which it has hitherto been considered that our plague expenditure has been met ; for it is certain that we can no longer rely on any portion of our revenue receipts or revenue reserve to finance plague operations past, present and future. Practically, the whole of our plague expenditure must form a capital or loan charge unless taxation is raised. I have shown above that our surplus cash balance is reduced to the perilously low figure of Rs. 51,540—a figure at which it is impossible to finance the very large transactions to which this Municipality is committed. The only course open therefore is to recoup the surplus cash balance to a certain extent for the advances it has made for plague expenditure, and devise means for financing the outlay on plague operations as independently as possible of the surplus cash balance. It is somewhat difficult to gauge the exact condition of the surplus cash balance as already explained, but if it be recouped as suggested it will stand at about Rs. 4,33,000, a figure by no means too large. It will then be necessary to finance the plague expenditure held to be debitable to the Municipality, either wholly by loan or partly by loan and partly by increased taxation. I have shown that up to the close of September next the expenditure on plague operations may be taken at Rs. 33,50,000. What the outlay after that date will be it is not possible to say ; yet it is necessary that we should so arrange our finances as to be prepared to meet charges which, I have little doubt, will fall on us. The smallest sum which, I think, we should provide for expenditure after September 1898 is Rs. 4,50,000, making the total anticipated plague expenditure to the close of March 1899 Rs. 38,00,000.

The question to be now settled is the source from which this outlay is to be met. The impossibility of meeting it entirely by loans under the conditions stipulated by Government is not difficult of proof. The point to be considered is not whether this Municipality could meet this charge for one or two years, but for a succession of ten years. In para. 27 of my note on the "Liability of bodies other than the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to defray portion of the expenditure incurred in connection with the Bubonic Plague," I showed that even after raising taxation to the maximum limits permissible under the Act, allowing for an expansion of our revenues, and assuming that this Municipality would receive as part of its revenues the full 12 per cent. derivable from the general tax, the maximum surplus that it could look for is Rs. 2,60,000. I further pointed out that this Rs. 2, 60,000 would be required to provide all unforeseen expenditure, as also the recurring charges on loans imperative for the due prosecution of the sanitary works so vital to the health of this overgrown city, and the abandonment of which would produce consequences at least as disastrous as those attributable to the plague. It will be noticed that this so called surplus was obtained after allowing for the raising of a loan of 15 lakhs with yearly recurring interest and sinking fund charges aggregating Rs. 1,85,000. If instead of raising 15 lakhs a loan of 38 lakhs is to be raised, this sum of Rs. 1,85,000 will be augmented to Rs. 4,69,000 in round numbers, or an increase of Rs. 2,84,000,—an increase which will more than swallow up the doubtful surplus of Rs. 2,60,000. A loan of 38 lakhs is therefore out of the question under the conditions insisted upon by Government. If 30 lakhs be raised for ten years, the total yearly deficit in para. 27 of my note of the 22nd February last alluded to above will be increased to Rs. 3,95,000, against which a rise in the general tax from 10 to 12 per cent. would, "after allowing for an expansion of revenue," yield approximately 5 lakhs, leaving a small surplus of about one lakh. This would mean an almost absolute cessation of all works after the completion of those for which loans have already been sanctioned by the Corporation. Having shown that the utmost limit of our capacity for raising loans is fixed at 30 lakhs for a term of ten years, it remains to be seen from what source the extra eight lakhs can be derived. There is only one expedient, and that is the raising of the general tax and the tax on grain. At such a period in the history of Bombay it is with extreme reluctance that I make this proposal, but it is an absolute necessity if financial equilibrium is to be preserved. The raising of the duty on grain from 4 as. to 6 as. from the 1st July 1898 may be estimated to yield an extra Rs. 75,000 The increased income derivable from the imposition of the general tax at 11 1-2 per cent. from the 1st October 1898 may be estimated at Rs. 3,00,000, total Rs. 3,75,000. The approximate net amount recoverable from Government may be put at Rs. 3,75,000. The amount to be raised by loan (vide para. 18) is Rs. 30,00,000, total Rs, 37,50,000. Total plague expenditure (vide para. 16) is estimated at Rs. 38,00,000. Leaving a balance to be provided for of Rs. 50,000. That there would be no difficulty in providing this is evident, as our surplus cash balance would have been recouped by providing for the plague expenditure debitable to the Municipality by means of loans and increased taxation. This sum large as it may appear, represents a reaserve of only 5 per cent. on our total anticipated outlay during 1898-99—an outlay, the extent of which, moreover, cannot be gauged with any degree of accuracy, and for which a reserve of 5 per cent. is the minimum which, in my opinion, can with any safety be maintained. It has also to be considered that the taxes in which increases are suggested cannot be imposed with restrospective effect, and that if the opportunity is once lost of recouping our surplus cach balances at this critical juncture, we may find ourselves in the unenviable position of attempting to finance this Municipality with a surplus cash balance of a little over half a lakh of rupees, while a liability of about 5 lakhs of rupees for the City Improvement Trust is to be met on the 1st April 1900 with our resources of taxation well nigh exhausted. I cannot recommend that the measures which are to be taken to finance our plague expenditure should be so devised as to directly contribute to a result which in the interests of the stability of our finances must be avoided.

I consider it desirable here that I should make an attempt to place before the Standing Committee and the Corporation a forecast of our position during the coming financial year 1899-1900.

Our income and expenditure for 1899-1900 will, therefore, stand thus—

Income	Rs.	75,62,000
Expenditure		79,40,000
Deficit ...	Rs.	3,78,000

Taking as favourable a view as possible of our realizations from general tax and assuming than in 1899-1900 a rise of two per cent. will yield Rs. 5,00,000, it will be seen that to meet our liabilities the general tax will require to be raised in 1899-1900 from the 10 per cent., estimated in the preceding para., to 11 1-2 per cent., giving an increased income of approximately Rs. 3,75,000 and enabling us by a careful husbanding of our resources to meet our liabilities. This will leave to this Municipality an available revenue of only Rs. 1,25,000 to meet the demand of Rs. 5,00,000 which will be made on it on the 1st April 1900 for the new Improvement Trust. It will thus be only by having resourse to a recouped surplus cash balance that we shall be in a position to meet this liability. Seeing the precarious position in which the Municipality is likely to be placed, I cannot too strongly urge upon the Standing Committee and the Corporation the necessity both of forming a small reserve of slightly over Rs. 4 lakhs as early as possible and of increasing the taxation as recommended in paras. 20—22 of this note. However just our claim upon Government and the Port Trust may be in respect of a rebate for plague expenditure, I cannot advice that this Municipality, while it has resources of taxation at its command, should place itself in a position in which a problematical refund by Government will be its only safeguard against inability to meet its liabilities. The only course consistent with financial stability is to increase taxation this year, to thus form a small reserve fund which will require to be drawn upon for nearly two years, and to trust that by representations to Government on the necessity of this Municipality being relieved to a greater extent than is contemplated of expenditure on plague operations such a refund contribution will be obtained as may enable us either to reduce taxation in the near future, or, if required, with confidence to any emergent demands that may be made upon us. Summarising the position of the Municipality on the basis of the facts and estimates adduced above, it will be seen—(1) That before next September we shall in all probability have to face a deficit of 4 1-2 lakhs, which must be provided for by a corresponding reduction in revenue expenditure. (2) That it is absolutely imperative that our taxation be raised as follows :—From 1st July 1898.—Duty on grain from 4 annas to 6 annas per candy. From 1st October 1898.—General tax from 9 to 11 1-2 per cent. (3) That, as far as can be foreseen, from 1st April 1899 the duty on grain must remain at its maximum, that the general tax will require to be fixed at 11 1-2 per cent., and that our small reserve of surplus cash balance will be entrenched upon to meet the requirements of the City Improvement Trust.

I have made these proposals after the most careful deliberation and I consider that the measures which I here earnestly recommend for adoption are such as can alone be relied upon to avert a financial crisis and prevent an appeal to Government for aid owing to failure to enforce increased taxation at a time when our liabilities demanded it.—P. C. H. SNOW.

After some argument, it was proposed by Dr. Katrak, and seconded by Mr. Kabraji, that a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, Dr. Bahadurji, Dr. Katrak, and Dr. Viegas, be appointed to consider the note and report thereon at the next meeting.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Cuffe, that the Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit to the Standing Committee at their next meeting a supplementary budget showing the additional taxation he considered to be necessary to meet the expected deficit as shown in his financial note.

The amendment was on a division lost. The original proposition was then carried by four votes against three.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned till Friday next, at 3 p.m., as Wednesday is a Mahomedan holiday.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST'S VISIT TO OOTACAMUND AND MYSORE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor leaves Mahableshwar on Wednesday next at 3 p.m., and arrives in Bombay by the 11-15 a.m. train, next morning. He will put up at the Secretariat and remain here until Sunday, June 5th, when he will leave by the 9-30 p.m. train for Poona *en route* for Ootacamund, which health resort will be reached at 1 p.m., on Wednesday June 8th. Lord Sandhurst will remain at "Ooty" as the guest of H. E. the Governor of Madras until Thursday (June 16th), when he will leave for Mysore, where he will stop two days. He will then proceed to Bangalore and remain there from June 21st till the morning of June 23rd, when he will leave for Poona, where he will arrive on Saturday, June 25th, at 10 p.m. His Excellency will be accompanied by Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Captain B. J. T. Levett, and Captain A. D. Young, A.-D.-C.'s.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made :—6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. B. Battye, 5th Gurkha Rifles, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant H. G. Young, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant ; 2nd-Lieutenant J. E. Moir, Unattached List, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 1st Bengal Infantry.—Major F. Hawkins, 2nd-in-Command to be Commandant. Captain H. F. Loch, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command and to remain seconded whilst employed on the Staff. Captain H. Comins to be 2nd-in-Command, pro tem, vice Loch, Captain A. W. De Wilton, Wing Officer to be Wing Commander, pro tem., vice Comins. Lieutenant R. Hawkes to be Wing Officer. 8th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant H. C. Cutler, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 14th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieutenant H. E. F. Currie. Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. G. P. Murray, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Captain N. G. Woodyatt to be Wing Commander vice Major A. W. Lyster, retired, and to remain seconded whilst employed on the Staff. Captain F. A. Kingston to be Wing Commander pro tem, vice Woodyatt. 7th Bombay Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant F. S. J. Murray, Unattached List, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

EVIDENCE AS TO THE LOSS AND RECOVERY OF DOCUMENTS.

SOLICITORS IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

CLIVE DURANT FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

THE case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhunjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Batliwalla with putting him in fear in order to extort money from him, came on for hearing yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution ; the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the second accused, Dhunjibhoy, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Merwanji Alpaiwala, solicitors, represented Cooverji Mehta and Sorabji Rustomji Batliwala. The accused Clive Durant and A. Williams were unrepresented.

The proceedings were of a lively, and at times, dramatic character. Before Mr. Davar, counsel for the prosecution, could open the case, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, who defended the second accused, proposed that Mr. Crighton, the Clerk of the Court, be first put into the witness-box and examined with a view to enable the court to put on record the circumstances under which the papers relating to the case disappeared and subsequently reappeared. The prosecuting counsel at first objected to the procedure and undertook to clear the matter in his opening address to the satisfaction of all parties. The magistrate, however, took the same view as Mr. Mehta, and directed the evidence of Mr. Crighton to be taken. Mr. Crighton gave a detailed account of the disappearance of the papers, of the search that he made with certain police officers, and of their subsequent discovery. His evidence was attacked on one point. Mr. Crighton stated that when Mr. Roughton came on Monday for the inspection of the papers, the first question that he asked witness was whether he had found the papers. Witness said that the question surprised him, and he considered it very extraordinary. This piece of evidence led Mr. Roughton to go into the box, and he denied having put any such question to the Clerk. The next witness examined was Mr. Owen, solicitor, who deposed that the four papers which were subsequently found were the same on which the information was based and of which he had copies in his office. During the examination of this witness, Clive Durant put him several questions, the last of which was overruled by the magistrate. Durant remarked that the magistrate had resolved to gag his mouth. This led to a passage of words between the bench and the accused, and the latter having persisted in using offensive language, Mr. Davar asked the magistrate to make use of the power given him under section 480 and punish him for contempt of court. The magistrate eventually fined Durant Rs. 200, or in default ordered him to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. The case was then adjourned to the 2nd proximo for hearing. The court-room was crowded with spectators, who seemed to take a keen interest in the proceedings.

AN INQUIRY ABOUT THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE EXHIBITS.

Before Mr. Davar could open the case on behalf of the prosecution, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, said he was instructed to bring to the notice of the court a circumstance in connection with the inspection of exhibits in the case. His Worship perhaps remembered that an application for inspection was made by Mr. Roughton on Saturday, and was granted. But those documents were not forthcoming when he came to the court on Monday as previously arranged ; they were said to be missing, and they had since heard that they had been found. What the learned counsel now proposed was that the evidence of the clerk who was in court for the purpose of giving inspection should be taken, and the circumstance that the documents were not found at the time should be placed on record. At present he did not know what these papers contained, but it was very possible that questions might be raised as to the genuineness of the documents. It was, therefore, very important that the exact facts relating to the disappearance and re-appearance of the papers should be on the records of the court.

Mr. Davar said that he was going to suggest that he might be allowed to open the case, in the course of which his learned friend would know the circumstances connected with the matter. He assured Mr. Mehta that there would be no question of the documents.

After some discussion, the magistrate decided that it would be more satisfactory to have the evidence of Mr. Crighton on record.

Durant here asked his Worship to put on record that on Saturday last, after his Worship left the court, he (Durant) applied to the Clerk of the Court for the inspection of the documents. But he declined to allow him inspection, although the court had granted his application for the same. He had ascertained afterwards that two clerks of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen were allowed to see those documents.

The Magistrate : I do not remember you applying for inspection of the documents.

Durant : My application and your granting of it were noted by many shorthand writers, and could be proved beyond doubt.

Continuing, Durant said he had specially applied that his Worship should himself take the documents, which he (the accused) put in into his custody. But instead of doing that they were deposited in a cupboard in that vast open building accessible to everybody. His application now was that before the court took any further proceedings he might be allowed to inspect those documents.

The magistrate refused the application, remarking that it was no use delaying the proceedings.

Durant - I protest against this decision.

The examination of Mr. Crighton was then proceeded with.

EVIDENCE OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT.

Mr. Sidney W. Crighton, clerk of the court, examined by Mr. Mehta, said that certain documents were put in the case by the prosecution. They were handed in on Friday last at about five o'clock. They were altogether four, three pieces of paper and a pocket-book. He kept them in his desk and in the evening he put them in the pigeon-hole of the higher cupboard. They were taken out on Saturday, when no difficulty was experienced in finding them. They were not seen by anyone that day. An application for their inspection was made that day by Mr. Roughton, and his Worship granted that application. It was arranged between witness and Mr. Roughton at that time that Mr. Roughton should come to court for their inspection on Monday at 11 o'clock. The papers remained with witness on Saturday in his desk until he got up at 4-15 p.m. Before 4-15 p.m. no inspection was taken by any other solicitor. One paper was put in by Mr. Brown on that day, which was put together with other papers handed in by Durant. In the evening at 4 o'clock witness placed the papers in the lower cupboard. He then left the court. On Sunday the police were in charge of the building. He came to the court on Monday at 10-40 a.m., in pursuance of the appointment made with Mr. Roughton. About a quarter of an hour after he went to the cupboard to take the papers out. He first looked at the pigeon-hole of the higher cupboard in which he had put the papers on Friday. At that time Mr. Roughton was not there. He searched for them in the same cupboard for three quarters of an hour, but his search was unsuccessful. It then occurred to him that they had been taken away from the spot where he had placed them. It did not occur to him that he might have placed them somewhere else. Mr. Roughton came at about 11-10 a.m. He asked if witness had found the papers. Witness considered that a very extraordinary question, but without replying to it he went below and asked the section writer if he had any of the exhibits in connection with the case. There was one paper with him. It was the letter from Durant to Mehta, dated 1st May, 1898. On that paper witness had made a note dating it 21st May and giving instructions to the section writer to give copy of the same to Messrs. Craigie and Co. Witness brought that paper and gave it to Mr. Roughton, saying "Here is one of the papers." He did not say anything. Witness did not tell Mr. Roughton that he could not find the other papers. He then instituted further search in the cupboard, but could not find them. He told Mr. Roughton that he could not find the other papers and that he would send them later on when he found them. Mr. Roughton said that he would not like anybody should go to his office with those papers. Just before he left witness sent for Inspector Sloane, and Mr. Roughton spoke to him in a jocular manner, and heard him mention his name. He did not report the matter to Mr. Sloane, though he was under the impression that the papers had been taken away. Mr. Roughton then left, and Mr. Sloane assisted him in another search. Every place in the court-house including the lower cupboard, was searched four or five times over. He did not find the papers. The search was very careful. The last search lasted about three hours. He and Mr. Sloane were not assisted by any one else in the search. Witness then reported the matter to Mr. Lester, the chief clerk, at about 2 o'clock. Constable Brewin then came in the court, and witness told him what had taken place. Witness thought, though he was not sure, that Constable Brewin assisted him in the search. Inspector Montague also assisted him. The search was fruitless, and they then all departed their different ways. He left the court that day five minutes before 3 15 p.m. He then went to Mazagon and inquired of his sister whether he had left some papers there. None were there. He then went to his house at Sion and made a search, but in vain. Next day he came to court, and entered the court-room in company of Inspector Montague and Constable Brewin. Both the cupboards were then opened and examined. On examining the lower cupboard, witness immediately took out from the top shelf a packet of old informations containing the papers. The packet was concealed by a larger packet. He found the packet without much trouble. The three papers were in an envelope.

Examined by Durant, witness said that when he made a search with the assistance of the police officers he searched every place in the room. On Saturday after the magistrate left, he refused Durant inspection of the papers. He kept the keys of the cupboards, the locks of which were such as could be easily tampered with.

Examined by Mr. Davar, witness said that on Saturday, when applications for bail were disposed of, he remembered the first accused put in a long statement. A letter was also put in by Mr. Brown. He sent both the documents to the section clerk for their copies to be given to Mr. Owen, solicitor.

Mr. Brown here said that the papers now produced in court were four in number, whereas originally they were three.

Mr. Davar explained that originally there were four papers, but two of them had been pinned together.

Mr. Mehta remarked that two of the documents in question had been initialled by Mr. Owen, while the other two had not been similarly marked.

Mr. Davar: We admit that two of them are not initialled.

Mr. Mehta asked the court to note that fact, and the application was complied with.

EXAMINATION OF MR. ROUGHTON.

Mr. Mehta next applied that the evidence of Mr. Roughton be taken in regard to that matter. Mr. Mehta observed that Mr. Crighton had stated that immediately after Mr. Roughton came in the court he asked Mr. Crighton whether the papers had been found, and that remark appeared to him (Mr. Crighton) extraordinary. It was absolutely necessary that Mr. Roughton should have the first opportunity of saying what took place.

Mr. Davar wanted to know what was intended by the examination of Mr. Roughton. It was not relevant to the inquiry whether Mr. Roughton made such a remark or not.

The Magistrate: The fact is that Mr. Crighton thought that it was a very extraordinary remark to make.

Mr. Davar: Mr. Roughton's contradiction of it may give satisfaction to himself only. But it was not relevant to the inquiry. We have not the slightest doubt about the identity of the papers.

Mr. Mehta contended that after what Mr. Crighton had stated it was necessary to give Mr. Roughton an opportunity of giving his version, as the statement made by Mr. Crighton left one to infer that Mr. Roughton must have heard beforehand that the papers were missing.

The magistrate allowed the examination of Mr. Roughton on the point.

Mr. Roughton, solicitor, examined by Mr. Mehta, said he made an appointment with Mr. Crighton to inspect the papers on Monday at 12 o'clock. He came at 10 minutes to 12. Mr. Crighton was in court in pursuance of the appointment. On witness asking for the papers he first of all looked into his desk, went to the cupboard, and then went downstairs. He brought up a letter. He then began to search the cupboard. He told witness that the papers had been enclosed in an official envelope, and showed witness one of those envelopes. He then told him that as he was afraid the documents would be lost he had put them in a bundle of old informations. Since he could not find them, Inspector Sloane was sent for, and in his presence witness told Mr. Crighton to make a note of the matter. Witness then left, and immediately wrote to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, reporting the fact. (Letter produced.)

EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER SOLICITOR.

Mr. Francis A. Owen, examined by Mr. Davar, said those four documents together with the pocket-book were handed to him in his office before the information in the case was laid. He had initialled two of them, marked No. 1 and No. 2. He could not say why he did not mark Nos. 3 and 4. Probably through oversight. He had copies made of them in his office, with the exception of a part of No. 2, as No. 2 had practically the same thing written on both sides. When the information was laid these four documents and the notebook were handed over to the court by Mr. Davar, who appeared for the informant. When application was made on Saturday for release on bail by the accused, Durant read a statement and also produced a letter which was handed to the clerk of the court during the proceedings. Mr. Brown also produced a letter. When applications for bail had been disposed of, witness applied to the court for leave to inspect and copy the three latter documents, and copies of those three documents had been supplied to witness by the court. He did not apply for the copy of the other four documents, nor did he direct any of his clerks to see or take copies of the same, as he had already copies of them. When the information was laid before the court no agreement, signed by either Dady or Mehta, or by both, was produced by the prosecution.

Examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said that he believed he received the copies of the three documents on Saturday evening. He was informed by his clerk that it was so.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Durant (to witness): Are you prepared to swear that before seeing the document No. 1 you were not shown a document to exactly the same purpose and words in different handwriting and purporting to bear the signatures of Mehta and Dady?

Witness: I have no hesitation in swearing that I did not see it.

Durant: Are you prepared to swear that this is the first time that you have come to know of the existence of the document?

Witness: I decline to answer the question.

The Magistrate: I disallow the question, as it involves a question of the infringement of a solicitor's privilege.

Durant: Solicitors are only privileged in bona fide matters, and not in matters in the furtherance of an unlawful design.

The Magistrate: I have ruled upon the point.

Durant: I ask your Worship to record the question. Your Worship may be right and I may be wrong, but that is to be hereafter decided.

The Magistrate: I decline to record it.

Durant (to witness): On Saturday, when I made my application, do you recollect Mr. Brown asking for permission to inspect those documents, and you said you had no objection?

Witness: I have no doubt I said so when Mr. Brown made that application.

Durant: Did not his Worship then say to Mr. Brown that he could have an inspection?

Witness: Very likely.

Durant: Was not that application followed by mine?

Witness: I think it was not made, or else I would have remembered it. I have no recollection of your having done so.

Durant: On the afternoon of Saturday last clerks of your office were seen sitting at this table taking copies of documents. Was it with your knowledge or consent?

Witness: If it was the usual place to give inspection or copies it must have certainly been done with my knowledge and consent.

A WARNING.

Durant: It is the rule that clerks of the court alone could supply such copies?

Mr. Davar: It is absolutely false.

The Magistrate: That is not the practice at all.

Durant said it was.

The Magistrate: I am not going to bandy words with you.

Durant: Then you should not take every opportunity to insult me and impeach my veracity.

The Magistrate: If you will continue this threatening manner of address, I shall use the powers with which I could deal with you. I am extremely unwilling to do so. I give you fair notice not to persist, as I told you on Saturday last, in your insolent behaviour.

Durant: I know that you are furnished with certain powers, which I should be the last person to ask you to forbear using, if you have good grounds to do so. But from the very first time that I came into the court you treated me with insult and contumely. If you wish to command respect, I am just as much a gentleman and a man of honour as yourself. I would not have my honour impugned and observations made against me which I did not deserve. Your Honour seems to think that I should not be treated as gentle man because I am conducting my own case. I am not proceeding upon guess-work at all, but upon positive information and upon very vital points.

The Magistrate: Have you got any further questions to ask.

Durant: Now, Mr. Owen, I ask you to listen carefully and give a correct answer. I have a dinite information that on Saturday last two of your clerks were seen at this table taking copies of the statement. I ask whether that was done by your knowledge or consent?

Witness: I have already answered that question. My clerks were directed to go and obtain copies of the three documents. As to how they were to obtain the copies, I had nothing to do.

Durant: I repeat the question. That is a circumstance which requires explanation, as it has connection with the disappearance of the papers. Very likely your clerks had access to the papers.

DURANT FINED.

Mr. Davar here asked the court to stop the accused proceeding in that manner. Mr. Davar remarked that Durant could not utter a single sentence without interpolating half a dozen insulting words. The learned counsel was going to suggest that if that sort of thing went on much longer, it would be necessary to bring section 228 of the Penal Code and section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code into requisition. He thought no man had more consideration and courtesy undeservedly shown to him than this man. He thought it was time that reputation of respectable people be protected in the police court. That man was now made much of and was thought worthy of being interviewed. A representative of the evening paper appeared to have interviewed the man and remarks made by him in the course of that interview had been published. He was thinking of applying to the court to issue a rule against the paper for contempt of court or proceeding of some kind. It was most discreditable that such a publication should take place in Bombay and the people who came there for justice should be subjected to persecution by a man of notoriously bad reputation. He asked the court to put its inherent powers into practice and to show to people who had nothing to lose in the way of reputation that they would not be allowed to take away the reputation of any people they liked. It was a scandal that such a thing was allowed in Bombay, and he would ask his Worship to assist them in the matter. He was quite prepared for an honest stand up fight, but it was shameful that a man should indulge in abusing every body connected with the case. He asked his Worship put the powers which he possessed under the sections he had just mentioned into execution immediately. Here was a man making absolutely false allegations against the presiding magistrate, the complainant in the case, and Mr. Owen, who was one of the most respectable solicitors in Bombay. The accused had certain privileges and they were anxious that they should have a fair trial. But no accused should be allowed to abuse his privileges. They were not there to be bandied and bullied by a man of that stamp. It was a most disgraceful exhibition that the man should go on in that manner.

Durant was here going to make a reply, but being stopped by the magistrate he said: Why don't you gag me up.

The magistrate: I have warned you not to make use of such expressions. I will proceed against you at once. This is not the first time that you have addressed insulting expressions to me. I will therefore, act under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and fine you Rs. 200 or in default to one month's simple imprisonment.

Durant: I have not done examining this witness.

The magistrate: I wont allow you to insult him any further.

MR. MEHTA'S APPLICATION FOR SEPARATE ENQUIRY.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta here made an application, on behalf of his client for a separate enquiry. He said that the circumstances under which they were placed were most unfortunate, and he hoped that Mr. Davar would not oppose his application that he should be tried separately.

Mr. Davar: I object most strongly. It is a case of conspiracy. Mr. Mehta's client has chosen to move in Clive Durant's company and he must suffer the consequences.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Davar forgets one thing that it is easy to say a thing but not so easy to prove it. Of course, the application is made for the sake of convenience. I had been thinking that Mr. Davar should have helped us in our predicament.

Mr. Davar has been talking of justice to this man and that man and to his client and I was in hopes that his sense of justice would have prompted him to accede to our reasonable application with very great cordiality. But Mr. Davar now seems to be very selfish. It is a misfortune to be placed under such circumstances, and I do not know when we shall be able to get out of it.

Mr. Davar: I think before the end of the year.

Mr. Mehta: I am glad to hear this from the counsel for the prosecution though I don't know what it signifies.

Clive Durant here interposed, and handed over an application to the magistrate for an adjournment of the case for a month under section 526 in order to enable him to make an application to the High Court for a transfer of the case.

The magistrate declined to entertain the application saying that he was anxious to allow the accused every facility and after hearing the case for the prosecution he would grant an adjournment to the accused, before he made his defence, to allow him to make the application to the High Court.

Clive Durant asked his Worship to put down the ruling on paper and record his application which he requested the magistrate amidst much laughter not to keep in the cupboard.

Mr. Mehta asked the magistrate to call upon the prosecution to submit the names of their witnesses.

The magistrate; Under what section do you make the application? It is not absolutely necessary to know the names of the witnesses beforehand.

In support of his application Mr. Mehta cited section No. 252 when the magistrate remarked that it was not compulsory upon him to call upon a party to furnish the names of their witnesses.

Mr. Mehta: It is not compulsory but descretional. It is very desirable to have the names of the witnesses.

Mr. Davar said that he would set at rest all the anxieties of Mr. Mehta by undertaking to give the names of such witnesses as he at present intended to call and others.

Mr. Mehta: That will do.

APPLICATIONS FOR BAIL REFUSED.

Williams then renewed his application for bail, saying no evidence had been tendered against him and the allegation that he had attested a document was a myth. It was only a forgery. He was not going to run away and what more security could he offer than his children required to be looked after by him as he was a widower. For the sake of his poor children he appealed to the magistrate to take a kind and considerable view stating that no case had been made out against him.

The magistrate declined to accede to the application.

Durant also renewed the application for bail saying no evidence had been adduced to prove the charge against him. He wished to draw attention to one fact that the statements made in the information by Mr. Jeejeebhoy were only on hearsay.

Mr. Davar said that they were sworn as true. He produced a document purporting to be an opinion given by Durant that there was no case either criminal or civil against Mr. Jeejeebhoy.

Durant: It is not true. I want to put in the document which will throw a light on the case. It is said that I went to Mr. Jeejeebhoy to extort money from him. It is not so. It is a malignant perversion of the facts. I went to see him at the request of his grandfather Sir Dinshaw Petit, who furnished me with a letter of introduction.

The magistrate refused bail to Durant and the case was adjourned till the end of June.

Durant was taken to the House of Correction to undergo the imprisonment, but the fine was subsequently paid.

THE PALANPUR MINISTER.

THE telegrams from Simla announcing the Birthday honours omitted to mention one Rao Bahadurship conferred in this Presidency—that which has been awarded to Mr. Dullabhji D. Ved, the Chief Minister of the Palanpur State. Mr. Ved has had an honourable and successful public career. He became Prime Minister of Palanpur in 1891. Before that he was Chief Justice in the Morvi State, and previously served in the Gondal State with credit. Under his ministry the Palanpur State has made rapid strides in onward progress in every department. The State revenue has increased from six to seven lakhs, seven new villages have been populated, some two hundred villages have been surveyed, of which 150 have been assessed with bighoti, new laws on several subjects have been framed, educational institutions have fast increased, veth has been abolished, British currency introduced, and several long and acrimonious boundary disputes settled in favour of Palanpur. The Deesa Railway Branch and pucca roads have been made, and an excellent hospital and a capacious jail and several other public buildings have been erected. In fact, Palanpur now bears quite a different aspect from what it did a decade ago.

During the late two outbreaks of the bubonic plague, Rao Bahadoor Dullabhji showed admirable courage and tact which contributed greatly to an early eradication of the epidemic. He is a Government officer, and his services have been lent to the Palanpur State. The new Rao Bahadur is also a man of literary culture and taste. His work on Equity in Gujerati and the Translation of Mr. Lee-Warner's "Protected Princes of India" amply testify to this. The annual reports of the Palanpur States are plain evidence of what has been accomplished in recent years by the Prime Minister and his worthy master, H. H. Sir Sher Mahomed Khanji, G. C. I. E., Dewan Sahib of Palanpur.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)

THE directors report for the year ending 31st March 1898, to be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-fourth ordinary annual meeting of the company on Thursday, 2nd June next states:—

The Directors have again the pleasing duty of submitting a favorable balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1898. The Stock has been carefully taken in the usual manner, and is reported to be in a satisfactory condition by your General Manager, Mr. William Carter. The Board consider the results shown in this Balance Sheet as eminently satisfactory, and the shareholders are again to be congratulated on the continued prosperity of their property. The balance available, your Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—Byculla premises, depreciation Rs. 2,075-3-10, Poona premises depreciation Rs. 661-0-2, plant depreciation, Rs. 2,989-0-10, dividend Rs. 1,20,000, carry forward Rs. 6,013-2-10, total Rs. 1, 32,338-7-8. It will be seen from the above that your Directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, applying Rs. 6,325-4-10 to depreciation, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,013-2-10 to be carried forward. Mr. Alex McKenzie retires from the Board by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam's Central Treasury recently issued an order that "worn" Halli Sicca rupees were not to be received. The result was that the Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad, followed suit and returned Rs. 400 of a large sum remitted by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company as "worn." Upon this the Agent and Manager, H. H. the Nizam's G. S. Railway Co, wrote to the Public Works Secretary that if the Nizam's Government would not adopt some measures whereby the inconvenience could be removed, he would have to recommend that H. S. coins be wholly refused on the railway. The Financial Secretary, whom the Public Works Secretary addressed in the matter, has now issued an order to the Central Treasury not to refuse to receive genuine H. S. rupees of standard weight, simply because they may be "worn," that is to say, the impression upon them may be rubbed out or obliterated in the ordinary course of circulation.

BY a vigorous privateering campaign Spain might reap a rich harvest during the next few weeks, says the Allahabad paper. A careful review of the New York Maritime Register, recently issued, shows that on the outbreak of hostilities there were no fewer than 760 vessels on the high seas flying the American flag, and of these only 74 were steamers. The net tonnage of these vessels was 518,888, and their total estimated value 54,465,075 dollars. Many of these steamers were chartered for long voyages before there was much fear of war, and few if any of them carry means of defence. For instance there is said to be a large fleet, which left Atlantic seaports many weeks ago to engage in the Klondyke trade, carrying large cargoes of supplies and many passengers on their way to the land of gold, and none of these could offer any resistance, but must hand down their colours on the first shot.

A MEMORIAL, signed by Professor Rhys Davids, Professor Monier-Williams, Professor E. B. Cowell, Lord Northbrook, Lord Stanley, Sir George Birdwood, and others interested in Oriental literature, has been addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury. The subject with which it deals is certainly one of the most remarkable in the history of letters. Many of our readers are aware of the translation of the "Mahabharata" associated with the name of the late Babu Pratab Chandra Roy, but not so many know that though the Babu received a C.I.E. for his work, he had nothing whatever to do with the translation except as an advertising agent. The translator was Pandit Kissari Mohan Ganguli, a well-known Sanskrit scholar in Calcutta, but during the many years which it took to accomplish the translation of a work seven times as bulky as the Iliad and the Odyssey combined the Pandit lay low, and the Babu pushed the work in public and received all the acknowledgments. The translation is admitted by Western Sanskritists to be a work of exceptional merit, and the memorialists ask that as Pandit Mohun Kissari Ganguli is now advanced in years and with scant by resources, the British Government should give him a Civil List pension. There is no precedent for such a proposal, but neither is there anything prohibitive in the rules governing such pensions: and though it is something of an exaggeration to say that "the service rendered to the Empire by the translation can hardly be overrated," we agree with the memorialists that the work merits Government recognition, and that such an honour paid to an Indianman of letters would be widely appreciated.

THE Secretary to the Government of Burma, in returning the Rangoon Municipality Fund Budget of March 2nd, states that the Lieutenant-Governor notices a very large increase of expenditure estimated under the heads of day and night conservancy and in other departments controlled by the Health Officer, whose memorandum and the Committees' proceedings of March 1st he has seen, but is not satisfied they establish the necessity for increased expenditure amounting to nearly fifty thousand per annum. Full information and details are desired. Regarding this it is worth noticing that no material increase has been made in the Health Department for many years, although the town has been rapidly increasing, and for years it has been notorious that the department is adequate. Also in view of the plague in India, energetic action by the Health Department is demanded.

THE lot of the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts in the Madras Presidency is apparently by no means a happy one, thanks to the dilatoriness and obtuseness displayed by some of the up-country Municipalities whose accounts it is his duty to audit. Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, Assistant Accountant-General submitted only on the 10th January, 1898, his Annual Consolidated Audit report on the accounts of the District Municipalities of this Presidency for the year 1895-96, and this delay was due "as in previous years" to the tardy return of the audit notes by some of the Municipalities, the chief offender in this respect being "as usual" the Canannore Municipality, which took upwards of eight months to reply to the notes, when the maximum time allowed by the Government for that purpose is only two months.

THE weather has at last cleared in the Western Himalaya region, but the range of temperature still continues abnormally low.

SIR BINDON BLOOD, commanding the Meerut district, proceeds on 90 day's leave on 15th June. Colonel Brownrigg will temporarily command the district.

SIR LOUIS S. KERSHAW, the new Chief Justice of the N.-W. P. High Court, arrived in Allahabad on Saturday afternoon, and was met at the station by the other Judges of the High Court. Sir Louis Kershaw was to take his seat in the High Court yesterday for the first time.

OWING to the recent heavy snowfall in the Burzil Pass, Captain Bretherton has had to postpone the dispatch of stores from Bandipur to Gilgit until 7th June. As bad weather still continues, it is apprehended that the passes will open late this year.

As the 1st Brigade of the Khyber Force is now being demobilised General Hart returns to command the Belgaum district; General Rolland reverting to Rangoon district, and Colonel Glasgow, who has been acting for him, returning to the Bengal Command Headquarters as Assistant Adjutant-General.

M. DE LANESSAN, writing in the *XIXe Siecle*. says that, considering the situation between Spain and the United States, he should be by no means astonished if an undertanding of some sort should be come to between the Governments of London and Washington. "At the same time," pursues the writer, "it is only natural that such an event, if it took place, would cause excitement in the capitals of Europe, since it would seriously modify the equilibrium of the European Powers. Supposing an alliance was really formed between the United State, having become a maritime Power of the first order, and England, whose fleets are as strong as those of all the Powers of Europe it would be easy to gather some idea of the power which this formidable maritime and Colonial double alliance would have throughout the world. It must not be forgotten that England is already mistress of all the great ports to be found in her path to the Far East. It is certainly not without regret that England would see the United States take a part of the place which she has occupied in the Far East for so many years; but England is an eminently practical nation; she places her "amour propre after her interests, and she knows when necessary, how to make the sacrifices imposed on her by the defence of her commerce, her industry, and her general policy. Taking everything into account, it is not surprising that England should come to an understanding with America—a secret understanding, of course, but none the less dangerous to the nations which will have to pay the expenses of it. Among those nations France holds first rank. Hence we may be permitted to ask if our diplomacy has not committed the gravest of faults in seeking to isolate England from France, and in rejecting the advances which she has made to us several times in the course of the last few years."

EXPERTS in such matters as the transport of sick and wounded declare that experience in the recent Indian frontier operations has proved the "dooly"—a covered litter made of bamboo—to be too heavy and awkward for mountain passes and rugged paths. It appears that the bearers broke down from lack of physique and training. What is evidently required, says the "British Medical Journal," is a light stretcher or "dandy," and that journal severely condemns the extraordinary course of the War Office in withdrawing litters from the equipment of the Medical Staff Corps.

OUT of a long list of candidates for an important appointment in connection with the suppression of plague in India, writes the "Indian Daily News", the following quartette of medical officers has been submitted by the Government of Bombay as especially qualified: Surgeon-Majors L. C. Maccartie, Crimmin, V. C., Dimmock and Hojel, and it would be hard to improve on the selection. Dr. Maccartie's operations in preventing the plague spreading among the Bombay shipping were as thorough and effecting as they were unostentatious; and one of the most modest but efficient officers in the service blushed to find them fame. In brusque Dr. Crimmin, the hero of the Burmese stockade, Dr. Maccartie found a splendid henchman, and we are rather inclined to think that the older officer would delight to see the advancement of his young countryman. Doctors Dimmock and Hojel distinguished themselves on shore, and no medical men are more respected for their ability and skill. Any of the quartette would fill the appointment with conspicuous success; the public choice would probably give preference to the senior member.

IN connection with the former assaults on plague parties and the disturbance on Saturday at Bhowanipur says the "Englishman" the authorities must now seriously consider the advisability of furnishing every doctor, whether European or Native, with an armed guard on every occasion a native house is visited, for whatever purpose. Under the present system a guard is only furnished when it is specially asked for, and then only through the Chairman of the Municipality who again has to ask the permission of the Commissioner of Police. Considering the disturbed state of the city, and the unfortunate attitude of the mob, no official of the Health Department should be asked, or even allowed, to enter the native quarters without sufficient protection. No more concessions can be made to the prejudices of the mob. It is intolerable that men on errands of mercy should be obliged to take their lives in their hands, lest the ignorant should grow panic-stricken at the sight of constables. The system pursued at Bombay should be immediately adopted in Calcutta. In the Western city, we believe, an armed force under the control of the medical officer in charge, was attached to every district office, and no plague party moved out unless under the protection of armed men.

Is there no way of cooling our Indian churches? asks a correspondent, writing to a contemporary. "The hottest place in an Indian Cantonment in the hot weather is the inside of the church, and it is perfect torture to spend an hour in one, and many people are prevented from going in consequence. The state of mind produced by the state of body quite prevents one's paying attention to the service, so people simply stay away. Is there no simple form of exhauster which could be fixed to a window, high up for preference, and worked by a cooly, and capable of sucking out the ascending hot hair, when its place would be at once taken by air coming in through a tattie fixed in any door or window? If there isn't, some one ought to set to work and invent one at once. Set to work an hour or so before service commenced it would make the inside of the church quite cool and comfortable, and the place would become an attraction during the hot weather instead of exactly the reverse, as it is to many people now. I don't for an instant mean that people should simply go to church to get cooled, but there's no reason why we should go through utter misery if we can avoid it."

THERE have been so many unauthorised stories about the betrothal of the Queen of Holland that a new announcement should, perhaps, be received with scepticism. Several Dutch papers, however, persist in stating that Queen Wilhelmina's betrothal to Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar will be officially proclaimed on Aug. 31, the day on which Her Majesty will celebrate her eighteenth birthday and come of age. Prince Bernhard is the second son of the late Hereditary Prince of Weimar. He was born on April 18, 1878, and is thus exactly twenty years of age.

THE following letter from Mr. W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum is in circulation among members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce: The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is in a position to render material service to all responsible house in Asia, by directing them where to obtain the best products of the United States, bringing them into direct communication with most desirable manufacturers and exporters also by testing and analysing the raw products of your country and making your producers known to possible consumers here. This institution is in touch with 50.000 manufacturing and commercial establishments in the United States, and is in constant correspondence on business topics with thousands of merchants in every part of the world. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has accepted permanent membership on our International Advisory Board, and we, therefore, invite the fullest confidence from your members. All inquiries are welcomed and receive our best attention being referred at once to persons likely to follow them up, or answered in confidence, as the case may require. We solicit correspondence from your members and shall be gratified to have you make mention of this fact at your next meeting. The institution is maintained by public appropriations, and all services of this kind are rendered gratuitously.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" notices that while in Egypt a member of Prince Henry of Orleans's staff took occasion to inform an interviewer that the capital for the joint enterprise of the French Prince and the Russian Count Leontieff had been found not in France but in Belgium and England. The correspondent has reason to believe that, incredible as it may seem, the statement is not without some foundation in fact. He learnt some months ago that the two adventurers to whom Menelik is stated to have entrusted the administration of his Equatorial provinces "had been unable to raise the necessary funds in France, and had sought the assistance of a distinguished Belgian financier whose name is well known in connection with the Congo Railway. This person promised his co-operation on the one condition that Prince Henry and Count Leontieff secured the assistance of British capital, and the suggestion was thrown out that, if not in London, the necessary assistance might be obtained in Liverpool It would be interesting to know on what terms British capital has been invested in an enterprise which from its inception has been avowedly hostile to the interests of this country. The Senegalese troops who were recruited some months ago on the West Coast for service with Prince Henry have been for some time at Jibutil, the French port near the southern entrance to the Red Sea. They are to be officered by Frenchmen, and Count Leontieff is to have a personal escort of Cossacks."

SIGNOR MARCONI, who has severed his connection with the General Post Office, is at present engaged in making the necessary arrangements for signalling without connecting wires from Bournemouth to Cherbourg, a distance of some sixty miles. The greatest distance across which Mr. Marconi has yet succeeded is transmitting signals is eighteen miles—between Swanage and Alum Bay. The General Post Office, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Preece, is also carrying out experiment in wireless Hertzian telegraphy, and there are also many other workers in this field both at home and abroad. Captain Kennedy, R. E., for instance, is endeavouring to send signals from Salisbury Plain to Bath—a distance of thirty-five miles. Mr. W. H. Preece has besides been extending the scope of his old "induction experiments." This method is now working successfully across the mouth of the Severn, and will very shortly be handed over to the War Office. Experiments have been made across the St. George's Channel, using lines from Charlisle to Haverfordwest, and from Belfast to Wexford. It was found, however, that the disturbances which it was sought to receive were insignificant compared with those produced by the swaying to and fro of the earthed line in the field due to terrestrial magnetism.

THE opening tea sale of the season at Calcutta was held on Friday, when about 8,600 packages were offered, of which about 7,000 were sold, and the balance withdrawn for higher prices. A feature of the sale was the demand for Dooars teas, which sold fairly well, but for all other sorts rates were very low, buyers being afraid to operate except at bottom prices. This is scarcely to be wondered at in the face of the Association's estimate of an excess crop of 10 1-2 million lbs., an estimate which, as we said yesterday, we believe will be found to be much over the mark. The 1896 estimate was 9 million lb. over the actual crop, and that for 1897-8 milli ms.

THE DECCAN SIRDARS BIRTHDAY DURBAR.

MR. CROWE'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

DESPITE a heavy threatening sky and occasional thunder, the clouds rolled by and there was no rain to interfere with one of the biggest Durbar gatherings of late years. Outside the hall a body of armed district police were drawn up, to give the proper salute when the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, Poona, arrived to deliver his usual speech. The hall was thronged by a gaily dressed collection of natives from the lordly Sirdar to the unimportant Shett. The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe arrived at 5-40 or thereabouts, and was received by a salute. He walked up the hall to a tune from the bagpipes of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, who played the Koregaum March. When Mr. Crowe, who was announced by chobdars, reached the place arranged for him, he waited a few minutes and then said:—

Sirdars of the Deccan and Gentlemen,—It is my privilege once more to welcome you in this Durbar, which is held in commemoration of the anniversary of the Birthday of our Gracious Sovereign, the Queen-Empress of India. I know that your presence here is an indication of your loyalty to the person of your Sovereign, and of your gratitude to God for preserving her valuable life. You cannot have failed to observe that increasing years have only served to increase the interest which Her Majesty takes in this vast Empire and that she has lost no opportunity of expressing her ever ready sympathy with her Indian subjects in the many troubles and calamities which have overwhelmed them during the past twelve months. That sympathy is a bond stronger than any other to call forth your devoted and loyal attachment to her Majesty's gracious rule. I need hardly remind you here of the blessings which the British Raj has conferred on the Empire of India. You have only to consider the consequences which two such calamities as the late famine and plague would have entailed a hundred years ago in order to appreciate the advantages to India which have accrued since it came under British rule. When we met last year I observed that the year had been a memorable one inasmuch as it had brought us face to face with two calamities the like of which had hardly been equalled in the history of India. We then fondly hoped that the measure of the cup of India's troubles had reached the full. But, gentlemen, it was not to be, famine and pestilence were followed by earthquakes and a ruinous war which, necessary as it was for the peace and security of our North-West Frontier has caused the sacrifice of many valuable lives and has not been brought to a successful termination without an enormous expenditure of money. The plague which we hoped had been stamped out has again made its appearance among us, and this time it has spread over a wider area and has proved itself to be of more virulent type than in the previous year. It has taxed largely the resources of Government and in a great measure your own patience and forbearance in successfully combating it. In Poona you have borne your troubles with a courage and fortitude which is deserving of all praise. By the energy and resource of the officers specially appointed to control the plague operations and by the patient manner in which you have submitted to the rules and regulations prescribed you have set an example as law-abiding citizens not only to the rest of the Presidency but to the whole Empire. And, gentlemen, the lesson you have learnt thereby has been a valuable one. You must have been convinced that the one object that the Government has at heart is to improve the condition of the people and to promote their happiness and well-being. The existence of the plague has brought many of your leading citizens into close contact with the official classes and has created a sympathy between them which will be for the mutual good of both. I trust that sympathy will continue to exist and to increase year by year. You have by the mouth of one of your prominent citizens already expressed to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay the gratitude you owe him for his solicitude for the welfare of the city of Poona, and for the happy selection of officers which he has made for helping you out of your difficulties. The work done in Poona in endeavouring to stamp out the plague by all classes of Government officials, and not least by the British soldier, has been acknowledged by many native gentlemen who volunteered their services and cooperated with them in their arduous labours. Those labours have been gratefully appreciated in the various public gatherings which have been held in this city during the past few months and will for ever remain impressed on your memories. There is one subject which I would gladly have avoided if possible, but which I can hardly pass over when reviewing the events of the past year. I allude to the tragedy which struck us all with horror at the beginning of last monsoon—the wanton cruel murders which deprived Government of two valuable servants. The hand of justice has overtaken the author of those crimes and he has met with the punishment he so richly deserved. I take this opportunity of referring to it now for the purpose of remarking that, as the Judge who tried the case, I watched carefully during the proceedings of the trial for any evidence to show that the perpetrator of the crimes was acting as a tool in the hands of some other disloyal and it maybe more influential persons, and I am glad to be in a position to say that I found no indication of any conspiracy or design on the part of any section of the Poona community which could have prompted the crime. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. You will I am sure heartily join with me in the prayer that her Majesty the Queen-Empress may be spared for many years to come to rule over the destinies of this great Empire. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the speech the National Anthem was played, the company standing. After this flowers, and pan-sopari were distributed and the proceedings terminated.

Among those present were:—Sirdar Abasaheb Dabhade, Sirdar Babasaheb Sangllkar, Sirdar Hari K. Dhamdhere, Nawab Abdul Ferozkhan, Khan Bahadur Kazi Ajmodin, Rao Bahadur Shankar Raoji Gandhi, Rao Bahadur Pandurang Daji Adhikari, Nawab Pirjade, Honorary Magistrate Sirdar Abasahed Purandhare, Sirdar Nanasaheb Purandhare, Sirdar Khanderao Vishwanath Raste, Sirdar K. B. Dorabji Pudumji, Khan B. Nauroji D. Khandalewalla Rev. B. Vishnu M. Bhide, Rev. B. G. G. Gokhale, Sirdar Balwant Vithal Natu, Sirdar Chintamanrav V. Natu, R. S. L. N. Ranasing, Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabjee Chinoy, Mr. H. F. Carvalho, Rev Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandokar, Rev Bahadur, S. B. Jathar, Rev Saheb S. V. Patwardhan, Rev Bahadur B. B. Omkar, Sirdar Govindshastri Patwardhan, Dr. Ramkrishana Gopal Bhandarkar, Dr. Vishram Ramjee Ghole Sirdar Kupuswami Vizarangum Mudliar, Dr. B. R. Vidya, Mr. V. A. Patwardhan, Dr. D. G. Subnis, Dr. S. A. Chobe, Mr. Rajanna Lingu, Mr. Keshav P. Godbole, Mr. Krishnarav, Mr. W. Bhat. Dr. D. N. Shelke, Dr. Cabanis De Mello, Mr. H. N. Xavier, Rao Bahadur Bhide, Kahn Bahadur Cursetjee, Resaldar Pirkhan, Khan Bahadur Khandalewalla, Dr. Gr. Dias, Mr. Dinshaw Merwan, Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanjee, Sirdar K. B. D. Pudumji, Mr. Nowroji Pudumji, Mr. Cowasji, Temulji, Tirdars Bah. Rajan Singe, and Shaik Ismail and many others

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SITUATION AT THE PHILIPPINES.

LATEST NEWS FROM MANILA.

H. M. S. LINNET arrived at Hongkong on May 12th, having left Manila on the 9th, and makes the following report:—

An armistice has been declared at Manila. The city remains in possession of the Spaniards, who also retain possession of one small gunboat which is anchored up the river at Manila. The shops are all closed throughout the town. There is no restriction on the movements of neutral vessels. The following foreign warships are in the port of Manila:—German ships, Cormoran and Irene; French cruiser Bruix; British cruiser Immortalite; and Japanese cruiser, Akit-sushima. The Spaniards in Manila are exhibiting a strong anti-British feeling, alleging that the steamer Esmeralda piloted the American fleet into Manila harbour. It is feared that the Spanish soldiers, whose wages are long unpaid, may attack British property in the town. There are no fewer than 25,000 regular soldiers in Manila, and these are supported by 10,000 volunteers. All English ladies and children have been sent together to a place four miles distant from the town, where it is hoped they will be secure. The rebels are encamped ten miles from the town. In the event of Manila being taken a general massacre of Spaniards by the rebels is feared.

The Linnet will remain at Hongkong and the Swift be sent to Manila.

The United States vessel Hugh McCullock arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant bringing news from Manila. Commodore Dewey, it appears, was still awaiting the arrival of troops from America. Consul Williams (U. S. A.), landed at Cavite, and was received by the insurgents with great enthusiasm. The crowd followed him shouting Viva Americanos. The Spanish gunboat Callao arrived at Manila on the 11th instant, her commander and crew being unawares of the state of affairs. She signalled as to a Spanish fleet. The Americans fired several shots in reply and the gunboat surrendered. Her crew were landed and given their liberty on parole. The Americans then hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the gunboat and paraded her in front of Manila.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 23.

THE terrors of the plague have died away to a very large extent as the districts appear to be free from its ravages. But a fresh affliction has overtaken Hyderabad. It is Influenza. During the past fortnight, scarcely a house in the place has not fought the find. Fortunately it has not come in so questionable a shape as to cause fear of death, but yet it is bad enough in all conscience.

A Notorious Maharatta dacoit, named Pandoo, who has been at large for the last six years, terrorizing the people in the Hyderabad Districts with about fifty armed followers, is at length a captive, and is now taking his trial in the Nizam's Court. Over Pandoo, a somewhat knotty problem awaits solution. The man was formerly a freebooter in the Akalkote State, and the Akalkote authorities have now applied to the Nizam's Government for his extradition on the score of a murder, with dacoity, having been committed by him in that state, in October last. It appears that Pandoo and some of his followers got hold of a man, named Govinda, at Akalkote, tied him to a pillar of his house, and set fire to him. The ropes with which Govinda was tied burnt away and Govinda fell to the ground in flames. The assailants made off, leaving the burning man to his fate. They next victimised a woman, putting her to the same torture because she, like Govinda, refused to "split" about certain porperty. Both victims died. For these two atrocious murders, Pandoo has been asked for by the Akalkote State, but it so happens that the Nizam's Government are not bound by any treaty with the Rajah of Akalkote to surrender an accused person arrested within the Nizam's dominions. In any case Pandoo will have to undergo trial and sentence in Hyderabad, before the Nizam's Government will surrender him to Akalkote.

The honour of knighthood conferred upon Mr. Plowden is admittedly a well deserved one. He has within the last five or six years played the up-hill game of Hyderabad politics in a dauntless spirit of resolution, and has manifestly impressed the Government of India with his ability to handle with safety the delicate skeins of diplomacy. Sir Chichele Plowden may not be excessively popular as Resident of Hyderabad, but no Resident who aimed at exactitude in British methods of dealing with this state has hitherto left his post with complete success in this respect. Mr. Plowden's rigid adherence to the Berar policy was doubtless regarded by the Imperial Government as a masterpiece of statesmanship, and Lord Elgin's hints of his Lordship's appreciation of his other eminent works, delivered at the Nizam's banquet two years ago, easily explains Mr. Plowden's succession from C.S.I. to a K.C.S.I. The distinction probably points to a rise to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, as in the case of Sir Dennis FitzPatrick counts his laurels.

H. H. the Nizam is having good sport with tigers in the Nekonda jungles. He has already potted five brutes and a tigress with five cubs. He will not be present at the great Lungar festival which comes off on Friday, which will therefore be like the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet omitted. Yet the procession will have to take place. The Minister, as usual, has issued invitations to everybody of note to his annual treat to view the affair from his palace in the city.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th May:—

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook was appointed a member of the Harbour and Pilotage and Bunders Committees.

WEIGHBRIDGE AT MALET BUNDER.

Read letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 9th March, representing that considerable inconvenience is experienced by them for want of a weighbridge at the Malet Bunder coal siding, and asking whether the Trustees will provide one capable of weighing up to 25 tons on a short loop siding. Read report from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd March, stating that a weighbridge would be a great convenience to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and that there is no traffic objection to the location of one at the spot suggested.

Read memoranda from the Engineer, estimating the cost of the proposed loop siding and weighbridge at Rs. 8,218.

Resolution.—The construction of a loop siding and weighbridge capable of weighing up to 25 tons at Malet Bunder at a cost of Rs. 8,218 is approved, and the amount required may be debited to Item 41, Bunder Properties, Contingent Works, of the Budget for 1898-99. Rs. 3,218 should be re-appropriated from Item 24, Contingent Works, under Prince's and Victoria Docks to supplement the amount available under Item 41, Section II.

BULK OIL INSTALLATION.

4. Read Trustees' Resolution No. 148, dated 26th April, directing that plans and estimates for the works required to adapt the North Reclamation for the purpose of a Bulk Oil Installation should now be prepared and submitted for approval.

Read letter from the Engineer, forwarding revised plan and estimates for the work, and estimating the cost at Rs. 1,10,253, and stating that, if it should be necessary to pave the wharf, Rs. 3,132 will have to be added to the estimate.

Resolution.—The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,10,253, are sanctioned, to the debit of New Works, Captial, Ordinary, Section IV, Item 6, of the Budget for 1898-99. The work may be commenced when the agreement with Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co, has been completed. Consideration of the necessity of paving the wharf may be deferred.

Read letter from Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., dated 16th April 1898, forwarding for approval plans and specifications for the various tanks, buildings, and other works required in connection with the Bulk Oil Installation.

Resolution.—The plans and specifications submitted by Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. and forwarded with remarks by the Engineer are approved subject to certain conditions specified. As regards the buildings shown in the plans, they must in all respects comply with Municipal requirements and be approved so far as is necessary by Government. In their letter, dated 4th May 1898, Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. ask for permission to commence certain works; when the agreement has been duly signed and completed, the land, so far as it is ready, may be formally made over, and this being done there is no objection to all works for which plans and specifications have been formally approved being undertaken.

THE PROVIDENT FUND RULES.

Submitted note by the Assistant Secretary, dated 6th April 1898, saying that it is necessary to add a rule to the Provident Fund Rules, legalising the concession made in Trustees' Resolution No. 161, para. 2, dated 12th May 1896, that the sum standing at the credit of a subscriber to the Provident Fund, who retires in a country with a gold currency, should be paid at a minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee, and submitting two draft rules for approval. Read letter from the Solicitor, Mr. F. Yorke Smith, dated 22nd April 1898, forwarding the following draft rules which in his opinion would meet the case:—24-A. When, in consequence of retirement, a subscriber becomes entitled to receive any sum out of the fund, payment shall, if the service terminates while he is in India, be made to him in India. 24-B. If at the date of his retirement a subscriber, whose domicile is not in India, is residing in any country other than India in which gold is the standard of currency, payment of the amount due on such retirement shall be made in sterling at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments, subject to the condition that the rate of 1s. 6d. for the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected.

Read minute by the Chairman (the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes), concurred in by other Trustees, stating that the two additional rules drafted by the Solicitor carry out the intention of the Board as expressed in resolution quoted above, and recommending that they be approved.

Resolution.—The two rules, 24-A and 24-B, as drafted by the Solicitor, are approved for inclusion in the Provident Fund Rules.

ACCOMMODATION FOR PEONS.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th April 1898, recommending that the present establishment of peons employed in the Traffic Department be revised so as to give the men Rs. 11 each per mensem instead of 10 and boys Rs. 7 at starting instead of Rs. 5 as at present, and that at the same time the number of places on Rs. 12 be somewhat increased so as to give the men something to look forward to in the way of promotion; saying that 163 men seem to him after a careful consideration of the question to be a sufficient number of men to entertain on the permanent staff, whereas 178 places are provided in the Budget or 15 more than are necessary, that 11 places are now vacant and within the next two or three months there will be three or fo[illegible] additional vacancies, so that the time is favo[illegible] able for carrying out any revision, as in doing s[illegible] hardship will be caused; and submitting the sc[illegible] embodied in the following statement of prop[illegible] with a recommendation that it should co[illegible] operation at once; and pointing out that [illegible] be done without any increase of cost.

Read minute by the Chairman (the [illegible] Hughes), recommending the scheme pro[illegible] Traffic Manager for sanction.

Resolution.—The proposals made [illegible] Manager are approved on the unders[illegible] extra cost will be involved. Wh[illegible] is available, the peons will, wh[illegible] Traffic Manager, be obliged to li[illegible] ters provided by the Trustees, a[illegible]

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

SUBJOINED is a complete list of the titles conferred upon Native gentlemen in commemoration of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.—

KHAN BAHADURS.

Khan Sahib Ratanji Rustomji Dadina, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Lalji Walji Set, Merchant, Madras.

Pestonji Sorabji Bhujwala, Chief Plague Officer in the Cutch State.

Framroz Ardesir Moos, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Rasulbaksh Shir Muhamad, Muktyarkar in the Shikarpur district of the Bombay Presidency.

Daudbhai Ibrahim, of Surat.

A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

Asdar Ali Khan, Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Presidency.

Saiyid Akbar Husain, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad.

Ata Muhammad Khan, Subadar-Major of the Kurram Militia.

Abdul Quayyum Khan, lately on special duty with the Chief Political Officer of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Sayyad Sikandar Shah, of Jarma in the Kohat district.

Abdu-s-Salam, Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

RAO BAHADURS.

Madhavrao Baji, Commanding His Highness the Gaekwar's Light Field Battery, Baroda.

Dulabji D. Ved, Chief Minister of the Palanpur State.

Rao Sahib Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

Rao Sahib Ellapa Balaram, Building Contractor in Bombay.

Mandayam Anantampillai Singarachariyar, Head Cashier of the Bank of Madras.

Ramaswami Ayiar Gopala Aiyar, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.

Palghat Iyyenar Kutti Pillai Chinnasami Pillai Chairman of the Palghat Municipality in the Madras Presidency.

Gulabdass Parshotamdass, of Surat in the Bombay Presidency.

Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay.

Baburao Bhalchendra Onkar, of Poona.

Bal Gangadhar Sathe, of Poona.

Vishendass Nihalchand, of Sind.

Heranand Khemsingh, of Sind.

Kanramal Chandanmul, of Sind.

Chunilal Venilal, of Broach in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Venkatesh Joshi, of Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Pandurang Waidya, of Nasik in the Bombay Presidency.

Waman Rao Mahadeo Kolhatkar, Judge of the Small Cause Court of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

Gangsha Bapu, Zamindar of Palasgarh in the Chanda district in the Central Provinces.

Rangnath Narsimba Mudholkar, Pleader of Amraot in Berar.

Bandoji Janardhan Chaubal, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

Anandrao Ramkrishna Talcherkar, of the Marine Office, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.

RAI BAHADURS

Rai Sahib Bhola Ram, Sub-Engineer, Military Works Department.

Babu Amrita Lal Chatterjee, late Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Krishna Chandra Chatterjee, late Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Mani Lal Nahar, Chairman of the Azimganj Municipality and Honorary Magistrate of the Lalbag Independent Bench of Murshidabad in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Money Lall Banerjee, Chairman of the South Suburban Municipality of the 24-Parganas in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Anath Nath Mullick, Zamindar of Calcutta.

Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt Vice-Chairman of the District Board of Backergunge in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Nanda Gopal Banerjee, District Engineer of Manbhum in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Surgi Kumar Sarbadhicari, medical practitioner of Calcutta, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Department.

Lala Baij Nath, Sub-Judge in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Kali Prosono Roy, Pleader, Lahore.

Dr. Fateh Chand, M. D., Uncovenanted Medical Officer in the Punjab.

Babu Rasik Lal Kundu, Head Assistant in the office of the Political Agent in Manipur.

Beni Madho, Secretary of the Local Famine Committee at Sehore in the Bhopal State.

Mansukh Rai, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in Berar.

Pandit Janki Nath, late Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Dyal Singh, Gyani, Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

KHAN SAHEBS.

Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan, Member of Council of the Tonk State in Rajputana.

Muhammad Sultan Sahib, of Kurnul in the Madras Presidency.

Elijah Benjamin, Hospital Assistant of Sukkur in Sind.

Fazl Ahmed, of Karachi.

Sheikh Abdul Rahman, of Karachi.

Jamsetji Hormusji Master, of Karachi.

Mahomedbhai Ibrahim, of Bombay.

Mehir Hoshang Dastur, of Poona.

Abas Khan Acmat Khan, of Jalgaon in the Bombay Presidency.

Byramji Sorabji Cardmaster, of Ahmednagar in the Bombay Presidency.

Haji Usman, of Nasik in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Saiyid. Nijabat Husain, General Manager of the Court of, Wards of Deoghur in the Bengal Presidency,

Maulvi Saadut Husain, of the Calcutta Madrassa.

Chaudhri Allah Yar Khan, Karyal, of the Shahpur district in the Punjab.

Mian Fateh Muhammad, Makwal, Honorary Magistrate of the Dera Ghazi Khan district in the Punjab.

Alam Khan, of Kotla Nihang in the Umballa district in the Punjab,

Gholam Sarwar, Contractor, of Peshawar.

Abdul Majid Khan, Hospital Assistant and Deputy Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Lal Muhammad Khan, Achakzai of Gulistan in Baluchistan.

Malik Baha-ud-din, Bazai, of Nao Hissar in the Quetta tahsil.

RAO SAHEBS.

Peter Muniswamy Pillai, retired Assistant Surgeon in the Madras Presidency.

The Revd. Samuel Paul, of the Church Missionary Society in the Madras Presidency.

Kuverji Bhaidas, Member of the Municipality of Bulsar in the Bombay Presidency.

Khrishnaji Ramchandra Gurware, Honorary Magistrate in the Satara district in the Bombay Presidency.

Bhaurai Ranchodrai Dessai, Member of the Panch Mahals District Local Board and of the Municipality of Godhra in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Nilkant Nadkarni, of Bombay.

Naryen Trimbak Waidya, of Bombay.

Dewji Odharji Chotane, of Bombay.

Kesowji Nuthu Sailor, of Bombay.

Warsanji Khimji, of Bombay.

Mahadeo K. Kamthekar, Secretary to the Municipality of Poona.

Dada Mathoji Shelke, of Poona.

Seth Venvarchand Mulchand, of Kotri in the Bombay Presidency.

Natharam Hari Singh, Hospital Assistant in Sind.

Sakharam Amrit Palshikar, Acting Mamlatdar in the Ahmednagar district in the Bombay Presidency.

Vishwanath Jenardhan Karandikar, Acting Mamlatdar in the Khandesh district in the Bombay Presidency.

Krishnaji Jairam Vilait, of Nasik in the Bombay Presidency.

Govind Venkoji Khot, Member of the Amroati Municipality in Berar,

RAI SAHEBS.

Dewan Amar Nath, Governor of Jammu.

Babu Bankim Chunder Mozoomdar, District Engineer of Angul in the Bengal Presidency.

Lala Jugul Kishore, late Joint Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Delhi.

Lala Durga Parshad, retire Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Munna Lal Dube, Accountant of the Public Works Department in the Jubbulpore Division of the Central Provinces.

Seth Bhik Chand, Banker of Quetta.

Bhai Umar Singh, Supervisor, Military Works Department.

SARDAR.

Munshi Tara Singh, Tahsildar in the Punjab.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Two books on music will appear at an early date through Mr. Murray. One is entitled "What is Good Music?" by Mr. W. J. Henderson, and contains suggestions to persons desiring to cultivate a taste in music. The other volume, "Music: How it Came to be and What it is," by Hannah Smith, will be illustrated.

No new work has appeared from Mr. William Black's pen since "Briseis," published two years ago. This popular novelist's next book will be issued in the early autumn bo Messrs. Sampson Low & Co, under the title, "Wild Eelin; otherwise called Eelin of the Eyes like the Sea Waves; Her Escapades, Adventures and Bitter Sorrows,"

Major Martin Hume is writing a timely volume on "Modern Spain," for Mr. Fisher Unwin's "Story of the Nations Series." Mr. H. E. Watts's book on that country in the same series brought the history down only to 1492.

An illustrated volume by Mr. Charles F. Lummis on Mexico of to-day is about to be published by Messrs. Harper and Brothers under the title of "The Awakening of a Nation." Much of the matter has already appeared in the pages of their magazine, accompanied with some graphic pictures by the author. Under the guidance of President Diaz, Mexico has made strides in the way of internal improvements in the last few years that are hardly paralleled in the history of any other country.

The annual trade dinner held in connection with the Booksellers' Provident Institution will take place on Saturday evening, at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant. Mr. James Bryce, M. P., in the chair. As in former years, publishers and booksellers will attend in force, and the company will also include several well-known authors.

The "Catholic Book Notes" says that his death frustrated Mr. Aubrey Beardsley's intention to enter a religious order.

Mr. George Du Maurier's posthumous volume, "Social Pictorial Satire," may be expected almost immediately. Messrs Harper and Brothers will be the publishers.

Miss Mary Kingsley, the noted traveller, is writing "The Story of West Africa" for Mr. Howard Angus Kennedy's series of books about the colonies, which Messrs. Horace Marshall & Co. are publishing.

"The Awakening of a Nation; or, Mexico of To day" is the title of a work by Mr. C. F. Lummis, which Messrs. Harper and Brothers have in hand. The book describes the wonderful progress of Mexico during the last twenty years.

Mr. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice" is to be issued by Mr. George Allen in a cheap edition, in which will appear the complete text and all the original illustrations, but in a smaller form. This reissue will be completed in three volumes comprising "The foundation." "Sea Stories," and "The Fall."

Mr. Paul Laurence Dunbar and Mr. James Whitcomb Riley are writing a negro comic opera together, the cast, it is said, to be composed entirely of coloured people. Who is to write the music has not yet been divulged. The idea is certainly striking; if there is anything in novelty, it ought to succeed.

Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston have issued an excellent map illustrating the Cuban question. The sheet contains maps of Spain, the West India Islands, the Canary Islands, the Philippines, the north Atlantic, and the south-east coast line of the United States. There is also a summary of the events that have led up to the present crises.

The Institute of Journalists is promoting a law of Libel Amendment Bill, which requires persons bringing an action to deposit a sum sufficient to cover the costs of the defence, if the case is dismissed. This would put a stop to the scandalous speculative actions with which papers are pestered, wherein the plaintiff hopes for blackmail as a condition of withdrawing the action, and if that is refused, and he loses the action, disappears and leaves the paper saddled with all the costs.

Messrs. W. Joly and Sons, of the Albany Press, Aberdeen, publish a work entitled, "Historic Earls and Earldoms of Scotland," by John Mackintosh, author of "The History of Civilisation in Scotland." The work is arranged in sections embracing the Earls of Mar, the Earls of Buchan, the Earls and Marquises of Huntly, and the Dukes of Gordon; the Earls of Erroll—Lord High Constables of Scotland; the Keiths—Great Marischals of Scotland; and the Earls of Findlater and Seafield.

Mrs. Pennell, the ardent cyclist, who has ridden to Rome on a tricycle, has repeatedly crossed France, and toured up and down in England and Scotland, ridden from London to Vienna and all over the Carpathians, Galicia, and Transylvania, and he crossed ten or a dozen of the highest Swiss passes, making a record by so doing, is, after fourteen years, as enthusiastic a cyclist as ever. Her book, "Over the Alps on a Bicycle," with illustrations by her husband, Mr. Joseph Pennell, will be published shortly by T. Fisher Unwin.

In the little group of novelists of which Mr. David Christie Murray is the unacknowledged head. Mr. F. W. Robinson occupies a fairly important place. His two best stories, "Held in Bondage" and "The Woman in Dark," are so far, at least, as narrative is concerned, works of genuine power; and the fact that the latter has just been translated into German is but a well-deserved tribute to its excellence. Mr. Robinson lacks impudence, or he would be still what he was some ten or fifteen years since, one of the most popular of the English novelists of our time.

Theodor Fontane, whose article on Bernhard von Lepel is one of the most interesting features of this month's "Cosmopolis," is unquestionably the leading German novelist of the day. His exquisite little story, "Grete Minde," deserves to be included among the greatest works of fiction ever produced. Fontane's reputation does not, however, rest on his novels alone. His poems also are of a very high order of merit; and he has published one or two remarkably brilliant accounts of his numerous visits to England and Scotland. For the latter country he has a special affection, and one of his books, "Jenseits der Tweed," gives an admirable description of a tour through Caledonia which he made in his youth.

Discussing Burns in the second of his lectures on "Some Leaders in the Poetic Revival 1760-1820," delivered at the Royal Institution the other day, Canon Ainger expressed a doubt as to whether the Ayrshire poet's work was ever widely known or appreciated. The same may be said of the lecturer's own literary efforts; but these are nevertheless considerable, and one or two of them entitle him to the gratitude of every lover of good literature. Notable among them is Dr. Ainger's edition of "Elia." The Canon is an enthusiastic admirer of our most genial, lovable essayist, but he has treated his productions dispassionately—in fact, with that unflinching regard for truth that proclaims the true critic—and his Lamb certainly deserves far more general recognition than it has hitherto received.

The second volume of the late Mr. Spurgeon's biography may be expected shortly. The third will be published some time before the year's end. At the date whereat the second volume opens Spurgeon had been two years in London. Only two years, or rather less, had passed since the boy of nineteen, fresh from his pastorate at Waterbeach, astonished his first London audience by his eloquence. He was then, year 1853, pastor of Park-street Chaple, Southwark. For some months of 1855 the young orator preached in Exeter Hall while the Park-street building was in process of enlargement. Then followed the Surrey Hall phase of the preacher's career. The huge Tabernacle, burnt the other day, was opened in 1861. It will thus be seen that the second volume is occupied with a peculiarly interesting portion of Spurgeon's life.

The death of Dr. Ernest Hart has not interfered with the progress of the "Masters of Medicine Series," which he so ably edited. The fourth volume of this interesting series will appear next week. The subject is Dr. William Stokes, the distinguished Dublin physician, who died in 1878 at the age of seventy-four. The memoir is written by the Doctor's son, Sir William Stokes. Typhus, diseases of the heart and aorta, and of the chest, were maladies in the treatment of which Dr. Stokes was a famous specialist. He possessed a wide knowledge of literature and the drama. Among the famous names which appear in his biography are Carlyle's and O'Connell's. He received his D.C.L. from Oxford, and his LL.D. from Cambridge. His statue was done by Foley. A portrait of the great doctor is given as frontispiece.

Mr. J. W. Tyrrell's book, "Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada," published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It describes the author's experiences on a journey of 3,200 miles by canoe and snow-shoes "through the barren lands." The journey was undertaken and finished some three years before the gold discoveries roused public interest in the extreme northern regions of the Dominion. Mr. Tyrrell's book contains much information about the Eskimos. He mentions their Flood legend, wherein a raft does duty for the well-stocked zoological craft which the Hebrews borrowed from Babylonia. Mackenzie River Eskimos have a curious custom of stowing pebbles in their cheeks. "It is said that when they are heard to rattle their cheekstones against their teeth it is time to look out." Mr. Tyrrell's book is fully illustrated with reproductions from photographs and pen drawings by Mr. Arthur Heming.

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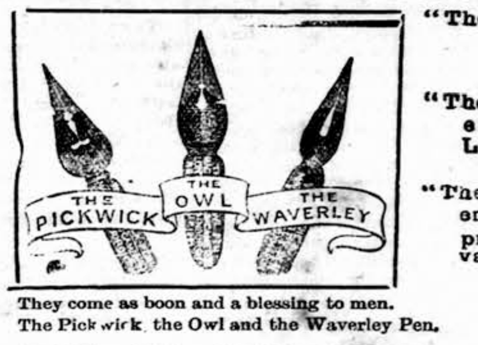

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1895

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is where to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with, also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
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over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it
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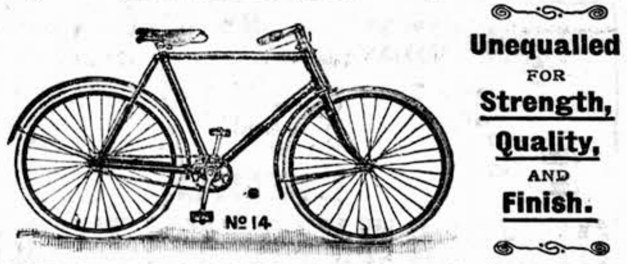

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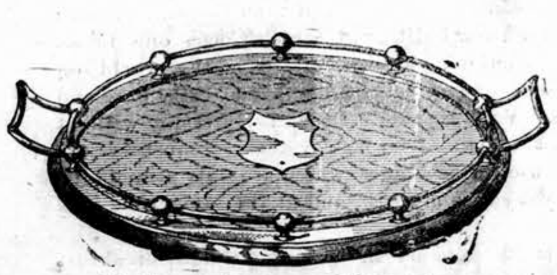

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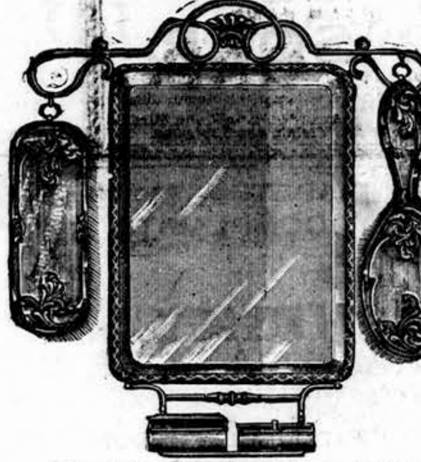

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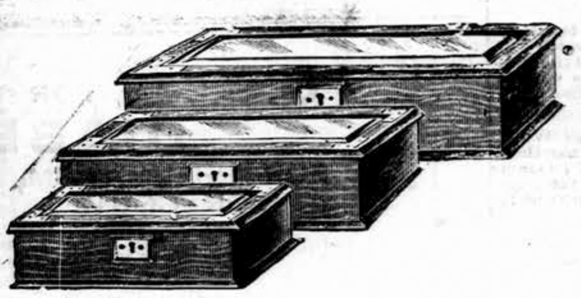

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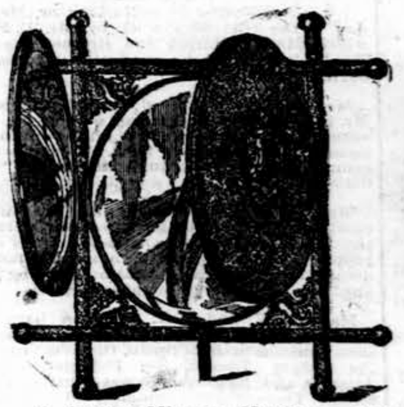

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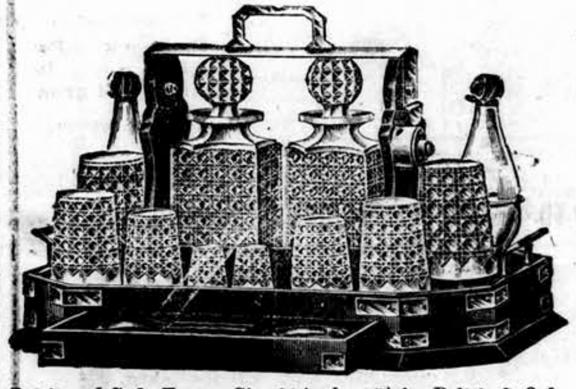

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